THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Vol. XV., No. 425. SHANGHAI, JULY 3, 1875. Price, Tls. 12 ℔ An.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON is authorized to sign the name of our Firm in China, from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

17jy 1 Shanghai, 1st July, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a partner in our firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. Chambers in our firm at this Port, from 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

18au 68 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has, this day, been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

30ju 61 Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE.

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30ju 42 Shanghai, 1st January, 1875.

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29th March, 1875.
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The "Calcutta Magazine" should find many readers.—*Times of India.*

The Magazine should be in the hands of all. —*Lucknow Times.*

It ought to be supported not merely in Bengal, but also in other parts of India.—*Madras Standard.*

If Mr. Aratoon, the Editor, is able every month to come up to time with as entertaining a miscellany, the success of his periopical is ensured, We think the low rate of subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, should make it a popular magazine all over the East.—*Rangoon Mail.*

The City of Palaces may well be proud upon being able to number a periodical like the "Calcutta Magazine" among her publications, and we congratulate Mr. Owen Aratoon, the Editor, upon his being successful in presenting India with a first class magazine. The subscription is only Rs. 12 per annum, post free in India, and we think every family that can afford the money, ought to subscribe to it. At all events, no Public Library in India should be without it.—*The Cochin Argus.*

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
and on the 30th of the same month, for
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AND

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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XV., NO. 425. SHANGHAI, JULY 3, 1875. PRICE, TLS. 12 ⅌ AN.

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Hongkong, ...Apr. 1 } Received 15th May.
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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
	° '	°	°	°	°	°			
Ju.									
26	29.900	75.0	88.5	67.5	77.0	75.5	2	South	1.53
27	29.950	75.5	76.5	73.0	74.0	72.0	4	N. N. E.	0.12
28	30.000	74.0	89.0	71.5	73.5	72.0	0	Z	0.11
29	29.904	78.0	82 0	73.0	79.5	78.5	1	N. E.	..
30	29.900	79.5	88.5	76.0	81.5	78.5	4	S. S. W.	0.44
Jy.									
1	29 950	81.5	92.5	77.5	82.0	79.0	6	S. S. W.	..
2	29.000	84.5	99 5	79.0	85.0	82.0	4	S. W. by S.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; *f. fog*; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

NEW GUINEA still remains, of all accessible countries on the face of the earth, the least known. Since the discovery by Captain Moresby, in H.B.M. *Basilisk*, of a new channel, and of races of men in a state of civilisation superior to what had been previously considered to exist in the island, public attention has been prominently turned to this, the third, if not the second, largest island in the world. It is now known to possess good harbours and large rivers. Its surface is broken up with mountain ranges, yielding gold and other valuable minerals. The people, considered to be cannibals of the deepest dye, with whom all friendly communications were impossible, now turn out to be little worse than their neighbours in other parts of the East Indian Archipelago; and, altogether, New Guinea is beginning, from these facts as well as from its proximity to our Australian Colonies, to possess some considerable amount of interest. So little is known of it, however, that it is still a fair field for travellers' tales; and a certain "Captain" Lawson, who was left on the island by a scoundrelly Australian skipper, who bought goods from the natives and put to sea surreptiously without paying for them, has written a book which has been creating some discussion amongst the learned at home. The book is described as most entertaining, and is written with just so much detail as to lend an air of reality to the adventures described. Captain Lawson has, however, seen some things in New Guinea which his reviewers cannot get over; and, on the other hand, has not seen many things which they think he ought to have seen. The captain naturally pleads that the last was his misfortune rather than his fault; and, in any case, he was not bound to see on the south coast what his critics had heard of from the north-west, some hundreds of miles away. What he professes to have seen is, however, remarkable. He claims the discovery of a mountain, which he calls Mount Hercules, and which he assures us is three thousand feet higher than the height of the Himalayas. His precision is remarkable; he makes the highest to be 32,783 feet over the sea level, neither more nor less. But the measurement of the height of the mountain is nothing to his attempt to climb it. It was but the other day that two out of three aeronauts met their death through too sudden a rise into the rarified atmosphere prevailing 25,000 feet over the earth's surface. Captain Lawson and his attendants contrived in nine hours to climb to the same height. Our explorer has, however, discovered other things. The animals of New Guinea have always been supposed to bear a close family resemblance to those of Australia. According to our new authority, this is a mistake. Buffaloes, bisons, wild oxen, deer, foxes, and *moolahs* (or New Guinea tigers), are the ordinary animals to be seen about. With respect to the last, the author states that he has brought home a skin, as tangible evidence, but it has not yet been publicly exhibited. Altogether, New Guinea, as described by the latest authority, must be a country worth visiting.

Apart, however, from merely abstract questions of geography or natural history, New Guinea seems about to become of economic importance. Though, on account of the abuses to which such expeditions sometimes lead, as in the case described by Captain

Lawson, the visits of trading vessels from the Australian Colonies to New Guinea have been discouraged by the various governments, an opinion is growing that it may shortly become advisable to enter into close connection with the island. Although the natives are not the low-class savages hitherto described, they are still too low to possess any organised form of government. The only possible method of gaining access to the country is, therefore, by colonisation. Indeed, it was only the other day that a deputation waited on Lord Carnarvon, to press on him the advisability of taking some steps in this direction; and it is noteworthy that the proposition, in place of meeting with the public disfavour which a few years ago was meted out to all projects of the sort, seems to have met with a considerable amount of approval from the home powers. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that Lord Carnarvon should refuse the prayer of the deputation. He could not do otherwise. The matter was one for the Australian Governments to take up, rather than for the home authorities. New Guinea, as may be reasonably assumed, will never be colonised from England direct. We are not likely to see vessels lying in the Mersey or Thames, taking in emigrants for Pitt Bay or Houtru. On the other hand, Queensland and New South Wales would not be unlikely to part with a portion of their adventurous spirits to the new and apparently rich country lying so near. Politically, the situation is an important one, but political reasons alone would scarcely be a sufficient reason for establishing ourselves in a strange part of the world. The first care of the Colonial Minister with regard to a new colony, is to be assured that its occupation will prove commercially successful. This is a question to be decided in Australia rather than in England. If New Guinea be likely to prove a self-supporting colony, and if the Australian Governments prove that it is necessary or greatly advantageous to their well-being that it should be colonised, the difficulties in this way will doubtless be greatly reduced. For New Guinea, Great Britain, as Great Britain, cares little or nothing; but Great Britain, as representing large and important colonies, may eventually take the responsibility of increasing her Colonial Empire. New Guinea lying in the direct line between Australia and China, we have a sort of secondary interest in the matter. True, our Australian trade at present is not very great, but it increases—slowly to be sure, but still increases. Doubtless, the opening of a rich island like New Guinea would tend to develope it further. Chinese traders get down as far as the Aroo Islands, and from thence to New Guinea is but a step. If half of what is said of the island be true, a British colony there should prove a more valuable acquisition than Singapore.

Summary of News.

There has been no mail arrival since our last issue.

A mail left for America on the 30th June by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s str. *Golden Age.*

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. str. *Ava.*

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week.

The River Garonne at Toulouse has caused a disastrous inundation. 100 persons were drowned.

The Court of appeal has convicted Count Arnim of unlawfully removing documents and sentenced him to 9 months' imprisonment.

The Commons have negatived the motion of Mr. Stewart for the gradual relinquishment of Opium Cultivation. Hamilton shewed that the stimulant was best suited to the habits and necessities of Eastern nations. It was maintained that the Government was not responsible for its use. The effects of opium smoking were said to be exaggerated. The proposed alteration would increase the evils tenfold and lead to increased taxation.

The details of the inundation at Garonne are heartrending. 215 corpses have been found.

There was immense destruction of property. 20,000 persons are left destitute. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Toulouse to afford succour.

Among our tables of Statistics, will be found one showing the real and the market values of the principal local stocks. It exhibits an excessive depression.

A more-perfectly circular argument is seldom achieved, than the Councils have succeeded in describing, anent Wheelbarrows and Yang-king-pang bridges. After all their voluminous correspondence, they have worked round in the letters we publish elsewhere, precisely to the starting point. The origin of the whole trouble was the division of the Wheelbarrow tax. The French Council wanted ½, but the English Council considered they were entitled only to ⅓ of the total fees collected. And the French Council still want ½, and the English Council still decline an arrangement which would practically give it them.—We are obliged to go back a little, in order to be explicit. The English Council suggested, and the French accepted, as a means of settlement, the fixture of a maximum number of licences, of which each Council should be entitled to issue half. The English Council then suggested 6,000 as a maximum, which would leave either Council at liberty to issue 3,000. But the French Council wish to limit the maximum to 4,000, which is about 70 in excess of the present number issued, urging very plausibly that a large increase in the present number of wheelbarrows would be a nuisance. No doubt. But that is not the real question. The figures 6,000 and 4,000 really cover the original point at issue. For, out of 3,923 licenses now issued by the two Municipalities, the English Council issue 2,614, and the French 1,309—or as nearly as possible the proportion of 2/3 to 1/3 which the former claim as a fair division of the fees. To limit the total number to 4,000, of which Council each should issue half, would therefore be to compel 614 of the wheelbarrows which now pay license fees to the English Council, to go over to the French, and would thus practically enforce the half division of the total wheelbarrow tax, about which the original difference arose. As we consider that this division is manifestly unfair, in face of the very much greater area of the English and Hongkew Settlements, we are glad to see that the English Council maintain their position. The bridges, in the meantime, are getting on nicely—towards collapse.

The first Garden Concert of the Wind Instrument Society took place Wednesday evening, the weather being, by a delightful change from the twenty-five days' continuous rain, favourable to a degree for out-door promenade. A cool and refreshing breeze blew from the river, inviting the attendance of a numerous company, though the attendance of ladies was fewer than usual. This may be accounted for by the fact of its being the first concert, and perhaps the fear that, after the recent soaking, the garden walks would be unpleasantly damp. The hot sun during the day, however, prevented any inconvenience on this account, as was evidenced by the numerous groups assembled on both gravel and turf. Although it is unusual to offer criticism on these occasions, it is but right to say that a capital programme was presented, and that the music was all that could be desired.

Wednesday afternoon, the investigation of the claims of passengers for compensation for property lost by the sinking of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fusing*, by collision with the *Ocean*, on the 4th of April last, was resumed at the Supreme Court, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Registrar; and Messrs. J. Thorne and G. W. Coutts, Merchant Assessors. Mr. Drummond appeared for the claimants, who were the rescued Chinese passengers and the relatives of those drowned; and Mr. Wainewright appeared for Captain Brown, of the *Ocean*. The body of the Court was again filled with natives, apparently interested in the case; but only one woman and no children were present on this occasion. Although only 61 passengers were drowned, there could not have been fewer than 140 family representatives in and about the Court. Before formally commencing the proceedings, Mr. Wainewright made an offer of a lump sum (the amount of which was not, however, permitted to transpire) in settlement of all the claims; and Mr. Tong-King-Sing undertook the task of making it known to the assembly. Some time was taken up in this way, the result being that the offer was refused, and the wearisome process of investigating the claims *seriatim* had to be once more resumed. No fewer than 22 witnesses remained to be examined; some of the relationships to the deceased being, as described by the claimants, somewhat extraordinary, such as "father-in-law's brother's sister," "aunt's husband's brother," &c. The Registrar expressed the intention of the Court not to sit after four o'clock, and at the rate the examination was proceeding when our reporter left, at three o'clock, not more than three witnesses could be got through in an afternoon, and the list would therefore occupy about a week's daily application to get through. When this is finished, there will remain the assessment of the value of the ship; and none but a seer can even imagine when this remarkable series of law-suits arising out of one collision will terminate. And all this time, the *Ocean* is lying idle in the harbour.

Wednesday, at the U.S. Consulate-General, before Geo. F. Seward, Esq., Consul-General, and J. P. Kelly, A. A. Fisher, and C. H. MacCaslin, Assessors; Charles F. Meyers was placed on his trial, charged on three indictments with obtaining money and goods by false pretences. The history of the case is somewhat remarkable. The prisoner had formerly been in the American Navy, serving on board the *Saco* as engineers' yeoman. Discharged from that vessel, he remained for some time in Japan, and came to Shanghai a very short while ago, having but little if any money, but well-dressed and looking respectable. On Sunday night, the 20th ultimo, he was standing at the gate of the U. S. Consulate-General, when a Chinaman, Tung-ah-qua, came up to him, and showing him two letters, one open, the other sealed, asked him to read the name they were intended for. These letters had been given to Cheap Jack & Co., by an officer of the *Palos* to be handed to Mr. Roche, pay clerk of the *Monocacy*, who was expected over from Japan on the 20th, but did not arrive. The open letter instructed Cheap Jack & Co. to give Mr. Roche what money, &c., he might require. The prisoner, on reading this letter, put both of them in his pocket, and told the Chinaman he was Mr. Roche, adding that he would call at the store next day. He accordingly called there, and by means of the letters he obtained the $20. Tung-ah-qua, who is in the shipping department at Cheap Jack's, also has a sail-loft in Hongkew, and from him, by representing himself as Paymaster of the *Palos*, and on the strength of giving an order for fifty mattresses, he obtained $5. The letters appear to have given him the idea of representing himself as an American Naval officer, and as he was in possession of and wearing an officer's cap and vest, his deception was greatly aided; in fact, not only enabling him to defraud the Chinamen, but also to make a much greater attempt upon Messrs. Henry Muller and Co., to the tune of $246; though they fortunately recovered their property. Prisoner also tried to obtain $60, by a second attempt on Cheap Jack and Co., but suspicion having been excited the Police were informed of what had taken place, and he was ultimately interviewed at the office of the German Consul, by Mr. Annecke, as he at first said he was a German, but afterwards claimed American nationality. His statement as to his nationality, taken before Mr. Seward, on Friday last, was to the effect that he was born in Germany, but went to the United States when he was 13 or 14 years of age, residing there until he was 21 years old. He was never formally naturalised, being told that the attainment of his majority in the United States would be sufficient to make him a citizen. He had never voted there, having been usually in the Naval service. The charges were fully proved against him, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the Court being lenient for various reasons. A full report appears elsewhere.

At the United States Consulate-General yesterday, the case, "Liu Sun Kee *v.* Russell & Co.," came on for hearing, before George F. Seward, Esq., Consul-General; and Messrs. H. B. Endicott and J. Rowse, associates. Mr. Wainewright appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Drummond for defendants. The plaintiff was compradore for Messrs. Russell & Co., at Tientsin, from Feb., 1862, until June, 1873, except in the interval between the spring and autumn of 1867, during which his service temporarily ceased. He sought to recover a large amount of money (not stated in his petition) as wages, also moneys paid by him on account of the defendants' business, and, further, property belonging to him, in their possession; and he also prayed that an account might be taken of what was due from the defendants to him.—The defendants, in their answer, pleaded non-indebtedness, and stated that the plaintiff had paid himself out of their moneys, and that the account rendered by him was false and fictitious. The defendants further claimed that the plaintiff was indebted to them for moneys received by him for them, the amount of which was ascertained by an account stated between them, and for which judgment in the Mixed Court was given for the defendants, to be Tls. 5,051. The case as presented yesterday was an intricate one, and the plaintiff's examination-in-chief was not concluded when the Court rose.—For various reasons, among them being the necessity of examining witnesses by commission at Tientsin, the hearing cannot be resumed until the 16th of August.—In deference to the wishes of counsel, and in fairness to the defendants, we hold over, by request, that portion of the plaintiff's evidence given yesterday, until the cross-examination has taken place.

The Chehsien of Shanghai held an inquest Sunday, at the Hongkew Police Station, on the body of a native girl aged about fourteen years, who had been a kind of servant in a Cantonese family. The appearance of the body showed that the deceased had been treated with great cruelty, both by beating and starvation. Death took place on Saturday night somewhat suddenly, and information was given to Inspector Stripling, who communicated with the native authorities. Dr. Macgowan examined the body, and was of opinion that the ill-treatment was not the cause of death, but that this had resulted from natural causes. The deceased's mistress was, however, ordered to be detained in custody until sureties for her future good behaviour were obtained.

The Quinsan Magistrate resumed his investigation of the attack on Mr. Cooper, at the Mixed Court on Monday; but as the enquiry was held without the presence of H. M. Consul, it carries the case no further. We understand that the Magistrate has promised to arrest ten more ringleaders in the riot.

The body of a Cantonman was found on Sunday afternoon near the China Merchants' Wharf at Pootung. Deceased was seen walking on the wharf on Friday evening, and is supposed to have walked over accidentally. His relatives had offered $20 reward for the recovery of the body, and when found it was at once taken charge of by them.

On Sunday evening, Mr. J. Pidgeon, overseer of drains in the employ of the Municipal Council, was drowned in the Hwangpoo, by falling from Roberts' jetty, at Pootung. An enquiry into the circumstances was held Monday, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., and the evidence showing the death to have been accidental, a formal inquest was dispensed with. A report appears on another page.

The arrival of summer has, as usual, been marked in the Settlement by the presence of those whom the police term "loiterers from the surrounding districts;" and a sharp look-out is obliged to be kept to prevent mischief. Last year, about this time, and also later, some dangerous visitors were arrested and deported to their native regions, and now the nuisance seems repeating itself. Last week, one well-known thief was caught and taken care of; and about two o'clock yesterday morning, two other suspicious characters were seen in Hongkew. One of them was captured after an attempt to escape. He was armed with a dagger, and had a chisel and matches concealed in his clothes. He showed fight, tore open the collar of the constable (Boysen's) jacket, and was only secured by being thrown to the ground. Taken before Chên, he at first said he kept a samshoo shop at Woosung, but afterwards that he was a soldier. He was remanded for enquiries to be made.

The hulk *Water Witch* has been sold by auction, for Tls. 3,000. The purchaser was Mr. Tong King Sing.

Our readers may care to see the Rules under which the Court sat in the *Carisbrooke* investigation, so we print them on another page.

Captain Bisbee, who has been lately acting as Harbour Master at Foochow, has been appointed to Shanghai in the stead of Mr. Viguier, who goes home.

The transfer of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., is formally notified. The several wharves will in future be called Shanghai & Hongkew and Jardine's Associated Wharves.

The S. S. N. Co. announce an interim (half-yearly) dividend of 3 per cent.; the C. C. S. N. Co. of 2½ per cent. The French Gas Co. do not propose declaring any interim dividend, a large portion of the receipts of the first half-year having been employed in setting up a new gazometer and coal shed. It is hoped however, to declare as good a dividend as last year, at the end of 1875.

The Manager of the C. M. S. N. Co. announces that, on Sundays, the 11th, 18th and 25th instant, and the 1st August, the steamer *Tahyew* will leave Ningpo at 8 a.m., for Pootoo, and return from the latter place at 6 a.m. the following morning. This will give people an opportunity of spending four or five hours of daylight on the island. Rates for first class tickets will be from Shanghai to Pootoo, $10. Return ticket, $15.

The interruption in the Nagasaki cable, which was repaired by the *H. C. Oersted*, on Tuesday, occurred 35 miles east of Gutzlaff, in about 25 fathoms of water. The break was maliciously caused, the cable having evidently been cut by an axe, and as there was no wind at the time the act seems inexcusable. The damage was done on the morning of the 24th. The *Oersted* had been out replacing a section of the Amoy cable, off Gutzlaff, when she discovered the interruption, and, having been out some time, had to return to Shanghai to coal. She left again on the morning of the 25th, and completed the repairs on the 29th.—We have said that she had been changing a section of the Amoy cable off Gutzlaff. This was necessitated by the frequent interruptions through breakage that have occurred in the line; but it is hoped these are now finally prevented, at least in that neighbourhood. For a distance of ten miles from Gutzlaff, cable has now been laid weighing 18 tons to the mile, so heavy therefore that no ship's anchor can lift it. It is, moreover, cased in a double set of iron wires, so that if it be raised, it will be hard to cut. While engaged in this work, the *Oersted* had a large iron buoy and 40 fathoms of chain stolen off Morrison island. She had raised and buoyed the old cable there, preparatory to the change, and gone back to Gutzlaff. On her return, the buoy and chain had both disappeared and the cable again sunk. It is curious that once before, about two years ago, she lost a buoy in the same way near the same spot. Of course, the assumption is that the fishermen of the island saw it and stole it.

We mentioned some time ago, that Li Hung-chang was said to have memorialised in favour of acquirements in foreign knowledge being admitted among the standard subjects of examination. The Chinese have a report that something of this sort is to be done; at any rate some prominence is to be given to foreign learning.

In writing on the blockade question, we have all along said that Lord Carnarvon's despatch to Hongkong gave us the impression of a man convinced against his will, and his letter of the 3rd March to the Foreign Office especially confirms that view. There is a good healthy ring in the 4th and 5th paragraphs, which augurs well for Lord Carnarvon's appreciation of the matter, and gives hope that the *Carisbrooke* case will be properly appreciated. It will be seen that the Foreign Office declines to make so vigorous a representation at Peking as Lord Carnarvon requests; and this goes to confirm the general impression that it is Sir Brooke Robertson's credit at the Foreign Office which is greatly responsible for the tone taken.—It is rather interesting to read the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the opinions of Sir Brooke Robertson, in contrast. The former appreciates the state of the case, and expresses it forcibly. Sir Brooke Robertson declines argument, but adheres to his own opinion. He regrets that he cannot coincide with the view Mr. Hayllar takes, and concludes that "it is inexpedient to offer remarks upon a document issuing from so high an authority, and the merits of which he prefers to leave unchallenged."

General Raasloff left Tuesday morning for Japan, by the P.M. str. *Golden Age*.

The Russian steamer *Tchihatchoff* passed Woosung at 8.30 a.m. on the 27th, outward bound.

A private letter from PEKING says, "Mr. Mollendorff, of the German Legation, and four students from the English Legation, were attacked by a mob some 40 miles from Peking, on Sunday last, and were pretty roughly handled. From all accounts they seem to have had a narrow escape." Fuller particulars will be found in our Tientsin correspondent's letter, on another page.—We are very glad to infer from the *Peking Gazette* of the 19th June, quoted in our Tientsin Correspondent's letter, that Li Han-chang, the present viceroy of the Hu provinces and brother of Li Hung-chang the viceroy of Chihli, has been ordered to proceed to Yunnan to enquire into the murder of Mr. Margary. We use the word "infer," because the terms of the edict are so vague that no other is applicable. The wording reminds us of the still more vague annoucement of the late Emperor's intention to "grant audiences," when the Foreign ministers were first to be received. There can, however, be little doubt as to the meaning; and it is satisfactory to find that a man of adequate rank is at last delegated. One of the conditions which we have always insisted on as necessary, is thus fulfilled. Our correspondent suggests that the appointment is a substitution for that of Sung Pao-hwa. We are in utter ignorance; but are willing to believe that the appointments are different, and have no relation one to the other—though we can well believe that the present one has been obtained by considerable "pressure."—The Chinese have a report that certain mines are to be opened in different ports of the Empire, and that Li Hung-chang, Ting Jih-chang and Tso Tsung-tang are associated to superintend the enterprise.

H. M. S. *Thalia*, with Mr. Medhurst on board, has returned to CHINKIANG. Our correspondent, writing on the 30th, says "It is rumoured, to-day, that our troubles are over, and that the Tartar General, under the gentle influence of the Viceroy, who in turn was more or less moved by the aspect of the *Thalia*, has consented to give up four of the ringleaders in the attack on the Consulate, who will be punished by a flogging, with the cangue to follow.—This, if true, is a most satisfactory settlement of affairs; and all honor is due to the energy displayed by our Consul; for the Chinese seemed inclined to be stubborn, and at one time it appeared as though there would be a deadlock.

Any one who knew Chinkeang only under its usual aspect, would hardly recognise it now, with men-of-wars' men all over the place; for the *Dècrés* is here as well as the *Thalia*.—The heavy rain, besides stopping our cricketing friends from benefiting as much as they expected from the visit of the *Thalia*, has had the further effect of undermining a portion of the Consulate; and one corner of the building now hangs in mid air, without visible support, to the imminent danger both of the inhabitants and of the people below. — Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 30th June:—"Business generally during the week has been quiet, the weather being still so bad as to prevent dealers from visiting the port, and, with a heavy downfal of rain for six days out of seven, we can scarcely look for much activity. Advices from Shanghai again have not been of a nature to improve our market for Plain Cottons, yet sales have been made at about the equivalent of the nominal quotations received from that port."

Details will be found in our leading columns, of an incident which occurred at KIUKIANG in January, and was nearly leading to a serious affray. In consequence of a collision between some of his soldiers and some foreigners, the Commandant of the Garrison was hardly stopped by the Civil Authorities from marching his men to burn down the English Consulate. —Our correspondent writes on the 25th June:—We have been nearly deluged here with rain, for the past few weeks, and now we are threatened with a flood, the water being already over the bund in some places. —Musters of second crop teas, representing 3,500 ½-chests, have been placed upon the market. The quality must be regarded as inferior, and it is quite evident that the excessive rainy season has seriously affected the crop. One parcel has found a buyer at Tls. 25.50, but teamen are asking Tls. 27 *a* 30 for the best chops. The first crop teas may now be considered as practically finished, especially as regard Ningchows. The following are the statistics of supplies to date:—

Ningchows	152,262	½-chests.
Hohows...............	51,530	,,
Kiukiang-packed...	18,605	,,
	222,397	½-chests, or

an excess of fully 30,000 ½-chests over last year's yield.

The steamer *Nanking* reports that the country above Chinkiang was much flooded, the high-water-mark at HANKOW being 40 ft. and ½ an inch, and the water rising daily.

We hear on good authority from YUNNAN, that the officials are in a considerable state of excitement, and that the Governor is raising soldiers *en masse* to resist the English, whom he wishes to prevent even investigating the murder on the spot. Our informant adds,—I hope England will be firm on the full programme she has laid out, or we shall fall lower than ever in the opinion of the Chinese.—It will be seen that this information, coming from quite another quarter, is consistent with the report we mentioned some days ago, that the Governor had addressed a memorial to the Emperor, offering to keep the frontier clear from the English or any other barbarians who threatened it.

The usual summary of HONGKONG news will be found on another page. It contains various items of interest, including the judgment in the *Carisbrooke* case—which is—reference to Peking, the Hoppo and the Consul being unable to agree. Full particulars of the proceedings will be found on our 7th and 14th pages. Strong irritation is felt at the enquiry having been held with closed doors. The *Carisbrooke* is released on Messrs. Russell & Co.'s security, and the cargo is placed in bond.

Editorial Selections.

THE RIOT AT CHINKEANG.

IT is indicative of the generally unsatisfactory condition of affairs throughout China, that, apparently, so trifling an incident as the *fracas* at Chinkeang cannot be settled without an appeal to the Viceroy at Nanking. It may be remarked that, in every case recently where Foreigners have had to complain of assaults or abuse from Chinese, there has been an unwillingness which is difficult to account for, in bringing the perpetrators forward for punishment. Everything has to be begun *de novo*, and every mandarin has to be convinced that—in the first instance—there is a Treaty; and that, in the second, he, as an officer of the Emperor, is called upon to observe it. Even in trifling matters at the Mixed Court, the same course has frequently to be adopted; there is no spontaneity of justice, so to speak; no wish to adjust matters on principles of equity. On the contrary, every effort is made to screen the offender, and any punishment inflicted for the grossest insult is carefully meted out as a measure of convenience and not of right. We can readily understand how, with a semi-drilled body like the native troops at Chinkeang, such a riot as that we have had to report, occurred; and were only a genuine willingness indicated to punish the ringleaders we should feel content. To have made an attack, even in a moment of excitement, on the Consulate at Chinkeang, is a misdemeanour demanding some punishment. Mr Medhurst did not desire it to be heavy; but he rightly judged that, if allowed to be passed over without notice, the fact would be accepted by the soldiers as at least condoning their conduct. This small and reasonable request is, however, refused. The military commandant does not seem ready to punish his men for a gross breach of military discipline; and, naturally, the position of affairs becomes more unpleasant and more complicated day by day. General report in this place says that the soldiers have made up their mind, in case of any punishment being inflicted on their comrades, to rise *en masse*; and that this, even more than the unwillingness of the officer in command, is the real reason of the immunity the ringleaders are enjoying. This is, however, by no means a reassuring view of the case, and will scarcely, in the eyes of the Foreign residents, tend to render the position more agreeable.

Chinkeang, however, is not the only spot where a similar position of affairs has to be recorded. Unluckily, such instances pass from mouth to mouth, and where allowed to remain unnoticed in one locality, are very likely to be repeated in another. A very similar incident to that recorded at Chinkeang occurred at Kiukiang, last January, and for a few hours seemed likely to lead to even more serious consequences. As the particulars were not published at the time, they may be of some interest now, as throwing light on what is going on at the nearer port. Two Foreigners were walking quietly along the back street of the Concession, about mid-day, when three Chinese soldiers rode by at a furious rate, and one of them in passing struck at the Foreigners with a heavy whip. On arriving at the end of the street, the soldiers turned back, and the foreigners managed to capture their ponies and take them to the British Consulate. A mafoo turned up to claim the ponies, and said that they belonged to the force of the Chên-tai or Brigadier-General stationed in Kiukiang. A message was sent to the Taotai to send for the ponies and mafoo, and to find out the delinquents and have them reprimanded for furious riding in the Concession. It so happened that one of the delinquents was the Chên-tai's nephew, and the first intimation he received of the affair was getting back the ponies with the request from the Taotai. Instead of sending for his nephew and his two companions, and impressing on them the inadvisability, to say nothing worse, of their conduct, the General got into a rage, and ordered his men, over a thousand in number, to arm, announcing his intention of pulling down first the Consulate, and then the houses of the Foreigners who had presumed to capture the ponies. In the afternoon, the Settlement began to get unusually full of Chinese loafers, who had heard from the soldiers of the affair, and of the intention of the troops to begin the attack at dark. One or two of the residents had stones thrown at them, and this circumstance led to a discovery of the plot. Fortunately, the Taotai had likewise received information, and sent his officers to preserve order in the Concession, as far as possible, while he himself went to the irate General. When he arrived there, he found the men all turned out, and two brass guns, with shells and fuses all ready. The second trumpet had sounded, and the third was to be the signal to march. The Chinese say that the Taotai had to perform the kotow to the General, to get him to alter his intention; for had the men once started, neither he or the Brigadier himself would have been able to restrain them. So near had matters been to an explosion, that the Chinese along the line had shut up their houses, sent away their children, and concealed so far as they could their valuables. The most unsatisfactory portion of the story remains to be told. The case was reported to Peking, for the punishment, or at least withdrawal, of the officer whose temper was so nearly leading to a serious massacre. Yet, from that time to this, though upwards of five months have elapsed, no notice has been taken of the communication. It is under these circumstances that we are forced to attach more importance than we would willingly do, to every little incident. The Brigadier at Kiukiang, and similar officers at Momein and Chinkiang, are but representative men. They find that their actions, if not actually applauded, meet with no expression of disapproval from the Government at Peking. Though their troops are at best an unruly and cowardly rabble, they are all the more dangerous to the small and scattered communities at the outports; and experience shows how trifling an incident may eventually fire the train of combustibles which has been laid. The memorial of the Viceroy of Yunnan, said to have been sent to Peking, is so consistent with the present position of affairs that we can readily believe it true. The murder of poor Margary in Yunnan seems to the ordinary Chinese official an act of bravery worthy of high reward. The delay of the British Government in exacting redress, will only seem an acknowledgment of Chinese prowess.

THE DEPRESSION OF STOCKS.

WE published last week a table of the bi-monthly quotations of Shares for the last two years, which exhibited a total depreciation during that period of over Tls. 5,000,000. We give to-day another table, showing the actual and market values of the stock, which will go to prove how far that depreciation is reasonable or extravagant. The present figures exhibit a depreciation in the market value, under the value as shown by the last published reports, of Tls. 1,697,126 and $1,467,000—or roughly, Tls. 2,797,376; that is to say, *prima facie*, stocks are unnecessarily depreciated by that amount. They have fallen Tls. 5,000,000 in value in two years, whereas a fall of Tls. 2,202,624 only was necessary to reduce them to their actual value.

Holders of local stocks may find some consolation in the fact, under the actual loss which their investments show. Whether the shares have changed hands, or whether they are still held by the same people, their present state represents a loss of Tls. 5,000,000 as compared with two years ago. The men who have sold have incurred the loss, men who have held can only realise at the depressed value; so that the people who have been interested in Shares—and who has not?—are practically Tls. 5,000,000 poorer than they were on the 1st July, 1873. It may encourage present holders to find that the depreciation is in most cases as illogical as was the extravagant inflation of 1871. When a pendulum has swung too far one way, the recoil is equally excessive; and so it usually is in life; after public opinion has been wildly Radical—as shown by the majority with which Mr. Gladstone entered office—it sways back to Conservatism, as shown by the similar majority now given to Mr. Disraeli. Four years ago, a mania set in, in Shanghai, for Share speculation; and every stock ran up to an extravagant price. At present, there is so violent a recoil that every stock in our table, except "Shanghai" and "French" gas shares, is quoted at a more or less heavy discount under its real value. As a correspondent pointed out the other day, trade seems to revolve in an established cycle. "First we find a state of quiescence; next improvement, growing confidence, prosperity, excitement, over-trading, convulsion, pressure, stagnation, distress, ending again in quiescence." It would be difficult to describe more accurately the conditions which have been lately undergone by the Shanghai Share market. Six years ago, it was utterly quiescent. Shares were almost unknown; companies existed, but there was no dealing in the stocks; a few Shares were offered now and then by auction; but there was no such business as a Sharebroker's, nor business for one. Then came the gradual improvement in value, prosperity, excitement and overtrading, which reached a climax with S. S. N.'s at Tls. 212; a convulsion of agony during the spring of '72, pressure, collapse, and the stagnation qualified by distress, from which we are now suffering—*en route* again, let us hope, to a healthy quiescence.

As we have said before, nearly every stock on the Shanghai market is quoted below its actual value. Our readers will judge for themselves how far that depreciation is reasonable or illogical. There exist no doubt, in some cases, special reasons for the depression, beyond considerations of actual value. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares, for instance, are suffering from the loss of confidence entailed by mismanagement and continuous disclosures of loss. According to the last report, they were actually worth 1% premium, whereas they are quoted at 23½% discount. The difference represents the doubt of the public as to the actual value of assets which have been so often overestimated, and as to renewed wisdom of control where misfortune had so long prevailed. It is, otherwise, one of the few Companies that are really poorer than when their Shares commanded extravagant premia. Since these touched 80% premium, the bank has lost nearly $1,000,000, and the recoil of 100% in value is not unnatural. The elements of pressure and distress have certainly not been absent in this case; let us hope that the future will disclose proofs of renewed life and prosperity. The extreme depression of S. S. N. Shares is less easily explicable. The Company is scarcely poorer than it was in 1871. News of intended competition on the Yangtze caused a panic when Shares were at their highest, and other circumstances have contributed to impair its earning power; but this is still large, and the depression of the Shares 25 per cent. below par and 43% below their actual value, is as illogical as was the expectation in 1871, that they would reach Tls. 250. Shares, however, are sensitive articles, depending on so many collateral circumstances for their actual value, as well as liable at any moment to suffer from mismanagement or unforeseen loss, that they are always liable to extreme depression, as they are liable in view of growing prosperity to extravagant inflation. The possible top and bottom values of tea and silk can always be gauged with approximate certainty; the market may fall heavily, but there are always the goods, worth at least 10s. if they fall from 20s. There is no such certainty with Shares, and hence the peculiar sensitiveness of the market to a multiplicity of influences that affect their values extravagantly for good or ill. There can be no doubt, for instance, that companies managed by general agents are more liable to depression, in evil times, from the mercantile contingencies entailed, than are companies worked by a public office. Exaggerated apprehension of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s future, is no doubt one cause for the depression of both S. S. N. and C. C. S. N. shares. The last reports, however, are the best gauge by which to judge the actual inconvenience they suffer from the competition, and these are fairly favourable. We have referred at some length to the two Companies in which Shanghai is most largely interested, because the rise and fall of their Shares, and the circumstances which have affected them, have been peculiar as well as evident. It is safe to say that the depreciation shewn in other stocks in the table before us, is also generally excessive; and, as we have said before, a result rather of a recoil of the pendulum before subsiding into quiescence, and of a general dearth of money and badness of trade—than of any deliberate calculation or distrust. In the London market, there is always plenty of money anxious to find employment; if one set of holders lose, another set of investors is ready. Shares have, therefore, always a real value; in Shanghai the case is different. It is not altogether what Shares are worth, but what holders can get, that governs quotations in times of depression.

THE COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT TIENTSIN.

Our Tientsin correspondent notes the appointment of Ting Jih-chang, who was once well known to Foreigners as Taotai of Shanghai and subsequently Futai of Kiangsu, to be Assistant to Li Hung-chang, in his office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Northern ports. We have no information as to the exact bearing of the appointment, and our correspondent deprecates it, under the impression that Li will take the opportunity of handing down Foreign officials to his assistant, and withdrawing himself behind a denser cloud of dignity. We are rather disposed to foresee, in the appointment, a provision against Li's possible retirement. It is well known that his mother's health has been lately failing, and, as she is aged, her death may happen at any moment. Under one of the most stringent rules of the Chinese Service, the Viceroy will then have to retire from office for a long period of mourning; and we anticipate that Ting Jih-chang will be appointed to reign in his stead. Like his great patron, Ting has risen with startling rapidity from quite inferior office to the highest appointments in the State. Fifteen years ago, he was Chehsien of a small city in Kiangsu, which he deserted at the approach of the Rebels. Whether or not he might have usefully shown greater courage, we are uninformed; at any rate, he shared the stereotyped fate in such cases. He was degraded; and next came to light as a Wei-yuen or attaché to the staff of Li Hung-chang, when the latter was combating the Taepings in Kiangsu. Appreciating his undoubted ability, the latter appointed him Taotai of Shanghai, where he distinguished himself by considerable official energy, and displayed no unfriendly feeling to foreigners. His great folly was in connexion with the Pootung-Kintwan telegraph, erected by Mr. Reynolds. From Shanghai, Ting went as Salt Commissioner to Yangchow, and while there succeeded in getting up an insurrection among the Salt Manufacturers, by some interference which was not at the time very clearly brought to light. So much laxity and smuggling, however, arise from the oppressive salt duties in China, that this occurrence should possibly not be scored to his discredit. He was soon afterwards sent as Special Commissioner to Changchow, near Swatow, to settle some Foreign difficulties which had arisen at that port. Li Hung-chang next secured for him the Governorship of Kiangsu, on his own promotion to the Viceroyalty of Nanking; and from that post he had to retire in consequence of his mother's death; and we now find him again called to high office at the side of Li Hung-chang, in the North. A Cantonese by birth, Ting is generally hated by the mandarins, who look upon him as a parvenu because he does not owe his success to literary attainment, and is not always accurate in his ceremonial politeness. His views of Foreigners and their gifts are apparently modelled upon those of Li. Too intelligent to despise Foreign inventions, he is probably imbued with the prejudice of his class against Foreign intrusion; but his personal opinions are not important at the present, because his conduct as Assistant-Commissioner will be a reflex of his chief's will; and we may be sure that, if our surmise as to his future destiny be correct, Li has selected him as a man whom he can trust to carry out his own policy.

But, while we do not share our correspondent's apprehension in regard to the probable drift of Ting's appointment, we go beyond him in objecting altogether to the functions in which he is supposed to assist. The existence at Tientsin of a Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who can interpose himself as a buffer between Foreign Envoys and the Central Government, is in itself objectionable; and Li's high rank and prestige have enabled him to arrogate functions that trench materially on those of the Tsung-li-yamên itself. We do not imagine this encroachment is regarded with any disfavour at Peking;—on the contrary, the traditional effort of the Manchu Government has been to keep Foreigners on the coast, as ours has been to claim direct intercourse with the capital. They ventured on a second war in 1859, rather than admit this claim, and they have lately shewn a disposition to re-assert it in the case of fresh-comers. Why should the Governor of Chihli be allowed to stop Foreign Envoys on their way to the Capital, and insist on their negociating with him instead of directly with the Foreign office at Peking? Yet it will be remembered that this is what he did in the case of the Peruvian Legation last year, and what he attempted with the Japanese Ambassador who so coolly passed him by, during the height of the Formosa difficulty. Why should the Governor of Chihli have been allowed to make the appointment which has been so much canvassed, of Sung Pao-hwa to escort the British delegates to Yunnan? There may be some reason for the appointment of the Governor-General at Nanking to look after details of Foreign affairs in the South of China, but there is certainly none to employ the Governor-General of Chihli in that capacity, at a port quite close to the capital. Still less should he be allowed to assume functions that belong to the Tsung-li-yamên. There are some things which can be managed better at Peking, and some which can be better arranged in the Provinces, with the responsible local officials. But in either case, the presence of a high mandarin at the very gates of the Capital, claiming as it were to examine the petitioner's case before he is allowed to approach the inner sanctuary of the Court, is objectionable, and should not be recognised.

THE "CARISBROOKE" CASE.

The investigation into the *Carisbrooke* case was continued, at Canton, on the 21st. The proceedings were again conducted with closed doors, but the *Daily Press* succeeded in obtaining a sketch of the proceedings, which we reprint on another page. Captain Scott denied that he had ever given his word to follow the *Peng-chao-hai*; and Mr. T. M. Brown admitted the fact. What Captain Scott said was, that he would take his vessel to Whampoa, and he intended to have done so after obtaining from the *Peng-chao-hai* a written assurance that, did he not go there of his own free will, she would take the command of the *Carisbrooke* out of his hands. He did not know that the gunboat was firing shot at him till his rudder was smashed. The shothole could not be seen, and the *Peng-chao-hai* did not tell him he was hit.—The owners of the opium which was on board were called, and testified that they intended to have taken the opium to Kiung-chow, and paid duty on it.—Judgment was delivered on the 22nd June, to the sollowing effect:—

'In the case of the steamer *Carisbrooke*, seized by the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs, at Canton, for breach of the 47th Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, Her Majesty's Consul being unable to agree with His Excellency the Superientendent of Customs that the ship and cargo ought to be confiscated, the matter will be referred to the High Authorities of both nations at Peking for decision, and pending this the *Carisbrooke* will be released on bond.'

On another page will be found a copy of the rules under which the Court of Investigation was held; and a précis of a statement which will be handed to the Hongkong Government, pointing out the inconvenience of the rules, and the imperfection of the Treaty provisions on the subject.

Very strong feeling is expressed in Hongkong, at the enquiry having been held with closed doors, and it is argued that this is in diametrical opposition to Clause 2 of the Rules under which the investigation was held. It is there explicitly stated, that if a British subject is desirous of appealing against the action of the Customs Authorities, "he may appeal to his Consul, who will write to inform the Superintendent of the particulars of his appeal, and to request him, the Superintendent, to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly."—The *Daily Press* says "The "circumstance has very justly excited "strong indignation throughout the Colony, "and is properly regarded as unusual and "unjustifiable. There was nothing to be "gained by keeping the proceedings of "the Court private; it was merely an "exercise of the peremptory and arbitrary "will of the Hoppo. It has not yet been "shown whether Her Majesty's Consul "entered his protest against this decision "of the Hoppo, but there is little doubt "that it was his duty to do so."

The *China Mail* anticipates that there will be an appeal on this ground against the proceedings. The last sentence of the Rule does *not*, it considers, admit of two renderings.

"The joint investigation at Canton in the *Carisbrooke* case has *not* been held publicly, is consequently illegal, and will probably be quashed. It does not matter that the penalty inflicted will possibly be light—if indeed any be inflicted at all, and being in ignorance of what the decision of the Court is likely to be, we can with better grace protest against it on technical grounds. Indeed, we do not anticipate that any severe sentence will be arrived at. The question as regards the Court is one of principle only, and we have taken it up solely on those grounds. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Colonial Government and the Chamber of Commerce. But we are greatly mistaken if in future cases a very clear understanding as to the public hearing of all such cases as the *Carisbrooke's* be not arrived at."

We mentioned last week an argument put forward by the *China Mail*, that the wording of the English treaty would cover the opening of the whole of Hainan instead of only the port of Kiung-chow. What the treaty says is, "British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of * * * Tay-wan (Formosa) * * and Kiung-chow (Hainan)," and the *Mail* argued that in each case the entire island was intended and not only the ports named,—that the words "Kiung-chow (Hainan)" mean "the ports of Hainan," quite as much as the words "Tay-wan (Formosa)" mean "the ports of Formosa," and that under the latter expression four ports have been opened, instead of only Taywan.

But Tamsui is opened by name by the French Treaty, and is therefore opened by the favoured nation clause of the British Treaty, and this fact weakens very materially the argument suggested. The usual Chinese name for Formosa is "Tay-wan," and for Hainan "Kiung-chow;" so that the expression might mean, in each case, either the whole island, or the especial ports of Taywan and Kiung-chow. As a matter of fact, four ports, Tay-wan, Takow, Tamsui, and Keelung have been opened in Formosa; while only Tay-wan is named in the British Treaty; but Tamsui was opened under the favoured nation clause, and Takow and Keelung are more or less twin ports to Tay-wan and Tamsui—from which they are, respectively, about thirty miles distant. The question, therefore, resolves itself very much into one of intention, and the context of the Treaty Clause—with Tamsui accounted for—would indicate that the port of Taywan only was meant. The point is a minor one, among the many which the *Carisbrooke* seizure suggested, but it is worth elucidating.

It may be worth while explaining more precisely the actual position of the *Carisbrooke* at the time she was seized, and we recommend our readers to refer to the map published with Mr. E. C. Taintor's very interesting paper on Hainan, in the Customs Reports for 1867. It is unfortunate that only the Chinese characters are there given, in most instances, and that is the case with the port off which the *Carisbrooke* was anchored; but the spot can be easily identified. Nearly opposite the parallel of 19.30 N. will be seen the Chinese characters 文昌縣 (Wen-chang). The river Chin-lan, off which the *Carisbrooke* is said to have been anchored, runs past Wen-chang and finds outlet to the sea at a place called Kiatsi 嘉積 (not marked on Mr. Taintor's map) nearly due east of the city; Kiatsi being in fact, relatively to Wen-chang, much as Taku is to Tientsin, or Chinhai to Ningpo. Wen-chang is a Hsien town, under jurisdiction of the Kiung-chow prefect. Mr. Taintor tells us that the Customs' Revenue of the island is chiefly collected at Hoihow (the port of Kiung-chow) under the supervision of the sub-prefect of Kiung-chow; and that nine smaller branches are established at different points on the coast. It may be presumed, therefore—as he tells us that Wenchang and its port of Kiatsi rank as the second town in the island in point of trade—that there is a Chinese Customs' establishment there, which would have opportunity of taxing the 12 chests of opium and 7 bales of shirtings, that constituted the *Carisbrooke's* Hainan freight.

THE WEATHER.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Deighton Braysher for the following memorandum of the weather during the past month :—

After the breaking up of the North-east monsoon, and before the South-west winds have set in, damp weather, accompanied occasionally with violent squalls, may be expected, and June, in Shanghai, looked upon as the wettest month of the year; though the exceedingly heavy rains, and numerous thunder-storms which raged over this locality last month, rendering the atmosphere extremely close and sultry, frequently like a vapour-bath, are far in excess of what has been experienced within the past nine years, rain having fallen on no less than 25 days.

An analysis of the weather for the month of June since 1866 bears the following character :—

In 1867-68 and 69, there were successively 113, 117 and 130 hours of rain, or a mean of 12 rainy days during the three years. In 1870, the number of hours of rain fell to 102, the month of May having been unusually wet; and this was followed in 1871, by the extraordinary low register of 30 hours' rain-fall, the whole year being remarkably dry. In 1873, 104 hours of rain were registered, showing the fall to have been $7^{1}\frac{99}{93}$ inches, nearly agreeing with that of 1870. The year 1873 and 1874, were identical, and stand at the notably low figure of 45 hours fall, precedented only by the year 1871, the month of April in one and May in the other giving an increase as compared with other years. For the present year the fall was excessive, and amounts to 205 hours or $18^{1}\frac{99}{90}$ the greatest fall of any one month since 1866, March of last year following next. The temperature was nearly at the average due to the month, the maximum being 89° of Fahrenheit, the minimum 61°. The persistent steadiness of the barometrical readings was unusual and exceptional, and the winds most variable—in no one instance blowing from the same quarter for two consecutive days.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 10th June, I find the following decree, which, it will be observed from its tenor, is of some interest to Foreign officials who will hereafter have to transact business of a diplomatic character in the North of China :—

"A Decree.—Ting Jih-chang 丁日昌 "having presented to the Throne a memorial, praying that, in consequence of "his old complaint having latterly increased "in severity upon him, he might be permitted to have leave of absence from "public duties; so, that he might retire "to his native district to recover his "health, We now command that Ting "Jih-chang, formerly holding the post of "Governor of the province of Kiangsu, "shall repair to Tientsin to assist Li "Hung-chang, the Northern High Commissioner, in the transaction of Foreign "affairs; and We also sanction that he "shall take two months' leave of absence "from public business, that he may have "rest for the recovery of his health. "Respect this."

Ting Jih-chang must, during the time he held office in the province of Kiangsu, have from time to time come into contact with Foreign officials, and have been thus well known to them; and as some of the same officials are still resident in Shanghai, they must be competent to testify with correctness as to his political and diplomatic qualifications for filling the very important international post of Assistant-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin; and whether the Central Government have appointed a proper mandarin, possessing intelligence and ability to fill the position.

The Central Government, as is well known, peremptorily refuse to allow a Foreign Minister who comes to China to negotiate a treaty with the Government of the country, to approach the metropolis till he has concluded a treaty and exchanged the ratified treaty on the sea-shore of the country at Tientsin, with Li Hung-chang, the High Commissioner for Northern Foreign Affairs. Li Hung-chang, in his position of Governor-General of the province of Chihli, has daily, without doubt, plenty of business to attend to; and as we have yet to learn that he has any particular fondness for the transaction of Foreign business with Foreign officials, it will follow as a matter of course, in consequence of the appointment of Ting Jih-chang as Assistant-Commissioner, that when a Foreign Minister wishes to see him he (Li Hung-chang), will consider himself busy with the affairs of his province, and refer the Foreign Minister to Ting; so that in this way, before long, we shall see the whole of the Foreign business fall into his hands, and Li Hung-chang himself almost altogether cease to come into personal contact with Foreign officials. The day will consequently not be distant when Foreign Ministers will only know of Li Hung-chang through the *Peking Gazette*, and will never come into personal relations with him in the transaction of international affairs. Will it be a dignified position for a Foreign Minister to be placed in, to be stopped on the threshold of China by Ting Jih-chang, and to be told by him that he —the Envoy—cannot appear in Peking till he has negotiated a treaty with him,—Ting? It occurs to me, therefore, that the time has arrived when the Foreign Ministers at present resident at the Capital of China should unite together, and, imbued with *l'esprit de corps*, address the Central Government on this subject, and demand that they at once put an end to such a preposterous system, in order that future Envoys may proceed to the metropolis, where their Foreign colleagues reside, to negotiate their treaties.

In the *Gazette* of the 12th June, it is announced that Ting Jih-chang had that day had an audience, to present his thanks for the favor granted to him, of bestowing on him two months' leave of absence from public business. He will no doubt soon after this make his appearance here, to arrange for his residence at Tientsin

16th June.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 19th June came to hand last evening; and I found the following Imperial announcement in it; which at this moment is of considerable interest to British people in China :—*Edict*—"We, the Imperial Regents, command Li Han-chang 李瀚章, the Governor-General of the Hoo Kwang provinces, to proceed, post haste, to Yunnan, to enquire into and settle a certain affair which has taken place in that province; and we command Wang Tung-tseo, during the absence of Li Han-chang from his post at Woo-chang-foo, to temporarily perform the duties of Governor-General of Hoo Kwang, together with those of his own post of Governor of Hoo-peh. Respect this!"

This announcement, at the eleventh hour, means, when put into plain English, that Li Han-chang has been appointed by the Central Government, the High Imperial Commissioner to Yunnan, vice Sung Paou-hwa, who had been appointed by Li Hung-chang holding the post of High Imperial Commissioner for foreign affairs at Tientsin, and whose appointment has been cancelled, from his incompatibility for the duties required. The Central Government have apparently been fully determined to do justice in the Yunnan case only on compulsion. For how gracefully on their parts would not the appointment of Li Han-chang have appeared in the eyes of the British public, and even in the eyes of the people of China, had they made it while Mr. Wade, the British Envoy, was still at Peking? Such then, in this vague manner, is the announcement to the people of China of the appointment, by the Central Government, of a High official to proceed to Yunnan for the purpose of investigating into the assassination of the British officer Mr. Margary and of his servants; and into the attack on the British officer Col. Browne and his escort last February. It will be noticed that the Edict states that Li Han-chang, who is a brother of Li Hung-chang at Tientsin, has been commanded by the Central Government to proceed to Yunnan *post haste* or *with all speed* 馳驛. How does this speed, which has been commanded by the Central Government on the part of Li Han-chang, accord with the reports which we have been all along hearing, in regard to Mr. Wade, H. M.'s Envoy, having the intention to send a commisson of two British officers to Yunnan to be present at the examinations of the accused parties, in order to see that justice be carried out? Can it be possible that the most essential point, in order that the exact facts may be ascertained by the British nation, will not be carried out by Her Majesty's Envoy? The announcement which I have just read in the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 17th June, that Col. Browne and Mr. Mayers would on the 18th inst., leave Shanghai for Japan, would almost conform that idea. There may be, of course, many, and very cogent, reasons now existing, for such a diplomatic retrograding step on the part of Mr. Wade, and which are quite unknown to the outside world; so having no data in which to ground an opinion, I close the subject for to-day with the hope to be wiser in a short time.

It is rumored in town to-day that the German corvette *Ariadne* is expected hourly at the Taku outer anchorage; and that H. E. Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General, will leave here for the Taku outer anchorage on the 25th instant, to go on board the *Ariadne* to inspect her and to see her gun practice with shot and shell. A large number of the civil and military officials of this place accompany H. E. on the occasion. I hear that Herr Bismark, the German Consul at this port, left to-day for Taku to be ready to go on board the *Ariadne* on her arrival there.

22nd June.

About six o'clock this morning, his Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General of this province, passed through the British Settlement anchorage in a small river steamer, towing two small junks, on board of which was part of his retinue, for the fortresses of Sin-ching and Taku, which he will inspect, together with the troops of the Southern Legion stationed in them. After his inspection of these fortresses, and after the arrival of the German corvette *Ariadne*, which is hourly expected to arrive in the Taku outer anchorage, he will proceed on board to inspect her, and to witness the practice of her crew in firing shot and shell with her large guns at marks afloat in the gulf, and on shore on the beach. The C. M. steamer *Leeyuen* passed down the anchorage an hour and a half later, conveying the staff of the Governor-General, composed of the Territorial and Customs Taotais, the chiefs of the Military Board at Tientsin, and the other portion of his retinue. I was also told that Herr Bismark, Consul for Germany, was on board the *Leeyuen*, proceeding to Taku, to introduce the Governor-General and his staff to the Commander and officers of the *Ariadne;* and to act as interpreter on the occasion of the Governor-General's visit.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 20th June, there is a short memorial from Li Hung-chang, reporting the arrival of the new Customs Taotai, Lee Chaou-tang, at Tientsin, on the 29th May; and of his having taken over charge of the Customs. This information the Cabinet acknowledges in the usual form, on the part of the Imperial Regents.

24th June.

I have only time to despatch to you by the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shantung*, the enclosed letter just received. It comes from a foreign gentleman resident at the Capital, and can be implicitly relied upon, as the information he has given me was received from Herr von Mollendorff, of the German Legation, one of the party, and a good Chinese scholar:—

"Peking, 24th June, 1875.

"MY DEAR———, A row has occurred which, although it has happily terminated without murder, I consider has done so by a fluke only, and by the presence of mind of the foreigners concerned.

"Four students from the British Legation and M. von Mollendorff, went for an excursion to the Pai Hwa San Temple, forty miles West. They arrived last Saturday, and found a great many Chinese gathered to celebrate the fifth month festivals. They succeeded in getting a small room at the temple. During the evening, conversations were had with different parties, the foreigners expressing regret at having arrived, as they feared to interfere with or disturb the natives in their festivals. Everything went on quietly that day, but on Sunday morning early, large crowds of Chinese commenced to throw stones at the house where the foreigners were, knocking in the roof and walls. All got more or less hurt, M. von Mollendorff the worst. He was severely hurt on his head and legs, and declares that they only escaped being murdered by getting hold of the head priest, and pointing a revolver at him, declaring to the crowd that if the stone-throwing were not ceased, and if they were not allowed to leave in peace, he would be shot. Some astronomical instruments were ruined, and all their provisions destroyed."

In haste. &c. ———

PURITAN.

27th June.

FOOCHOW.

By the steamer *Taku,* we have Foochow papers to the 24th June. Mr. Drew has arrived to take up his post as Commissioner of Customs.—Captain Tracey, R.N., has arrived from Europe to resume his duties as Naval Instructor to the Cadets at the Pagoda Anchorage Arsenal.—The *Herald* learns that Mr. Charles Carroll, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage, has been obliged to vacate his post for a time, owing to ill health. Mr. H. F. Holt will fill the acting appointment.—The Footai left for Tai-wan-foo on the 14th instant. The long bridge was lined by troops, including the foreign drilled battalion, by whom His Excellency was received with the usual honors.—Three of the men suspected of complicity in the murder of Mr. Blacklock at the Pagoda Anchorage, have been arrested, and are at present in the City, awaiting trial. The late excitement at the Anchorage has, apparently, subsided.—The Viceroy held a review of the troops in garrison on the 20th inst. The proceedings of the "braves" appear to have been as ridiculous as usual. The foreign-drilled troops, commanded by Captain MacMahon, acquitted themselves creditably.—$1,000 has been subscribed by the community, to the Seamen's Hospital.—The *Herald* records a new act of Customs aggression. They have seized two chests of opium on board the British steamer *Kwantung*. The opium was imported by the compradore of a foreign hong, in his own name. He may have intended to smuggle or he may not, but at any rate he cannot have been guilty of doing so while the opium was yet on board. And it does not follow that the opium was going to leave the port, within which it would not have been legally liable to any beyond the import duty, which it could not possibly have escaped. Yet, as the *Foochow Herald* pithily puts it:—"The owner of the property, being probably in dread of imprisonment and possible torture, consented to its confiscation—in addition to the heavy fine of Tls. 4,200; and so the matter ended !!!—The *Herald* says "about 36,000 chests of Congou, chiefly medium to good medium, have been settled (? during week ended 24th June) at slightly lower rates—as compared with last week's quotations. Large purchases for Australia are reported. The supply of first crop Congou is unprecedentedly heavy. Second crop Congous are expected to arrive, in bulk, during the ensuing week or ten days. *Souchongs*: in limited demand. Supply: heavy." We reprint from the *Herald* a table of the export of teas for the season. — The *Foochow Market Report* (18th) says: — The *Statesman* (s.s.) left to-day for London and the *Montgomeryshire* (s.s.) is clearing to-day for the same quarter. Loading for London, steamers *Montgomeryshire* (full), *City of Baltimore* (full), *Viking*, *Glenlyon*, *Glamis Castle*, and *Flamingo*, at £3.10 per 40 cubic feet; and sailing vessels *Nyassa*, *Thermopylæ*, and *Forward Ho*, at £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet. Expected—*Black Prince* and *Fiery Cross*. The *J. H. Jessen*, *Minna*, *Nautilus*, *Empress of China*, *Caton*, *Maccassar*, *August*, *Hermann*, and *Namoa* (s.s.) are now loading for Australia.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong papers brought by the *Atalanta*, contain a good deal of interesting news. They give further details of proceedings in the *Carisbrooke* case, which will be found summarised below. The following is the text of the judgment arrived at:—"In the case of the steamer *Carisbrooke*, seized by the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, for breach of the 47th Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, Her Majesty's Consul being unable to agree with His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs that the ship and cargo ought to be confiscated, the matter will be referred to the High Authorities of both nations at Peking for decision, and pending this the *Carisbrooke* will be released on bond." A bond tendered by Messrs. Russell & Co. for $140,000, to secure the appearance of the *Carisbrooke*, has been accepted, and the vessel was expected in Hongkong on the 27th. The cargo will be bonded there, under supervision specially agreed upon between the Captain and the Chinese Customs authorities.—H. M. S. *Egeria* has returned from the East Coast of Hainan. She communicated with the village of Chin-lan, and heard that it had, five weeks ago, been attacked by two junks and 80 men, 18 of whom landed, stormed the fort, and looted the village. The Mandarin was badly wounded, and died three days afterwards. The Chinese gunboat *Tsing Po* was in Chin-lan creek.—It would be more to the purpose if the Chinese gunboats employed themselves in looking after the pirates who commit these outrages, instead of harassing traders.—In the case of the Club Compradore, the urgent representations made by the Governor of Hongkong and by H.B.M. Consul have induced the Viceroy to order all proceedings against his friends to cease. An article which we reprint from the *China Mail* gives particulars. It is suggested that the victims of the annoyance are entitled to compensation. — The proceedings at the meeting of the China Traders' Insurance Company, held on the 21st, seem to have been again rather stormy. As we had learned by telegram, new articles of association and a call of $500 per share were eventually resolved on. The sum is to be payable in three instalments—$100 in July, $200 in September, and $200 in December.—The *China Mail* says Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have applied for the general agency of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company. They threaten to run an opposition line if their suggestion is not complied with. The inclination had previously been in favour of independent working. A meeting of shareholders will be held shortly, to discuss the alternatives.—Details are given of the fire which destroyed Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises. It seems to have originated in the servants' quarters of Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s premises, and soon spread over the stables. These were burned down, and the fire spread as far as Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.'s old premises, when it was thought the efforts of the Fire Brigade had got it under. Subsequently, however, it broke out afresh, and extended to Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises, which were completely destroyed. As we have said, the books and papers were saved, having been removed on the first outbreak. Grave fears were entertained at one time that the whole block of buildings would be burned down, especially the Hongkong Hotel, where great alarm was caused among the inmates.—An enquiry is being held into the loss of the *Poyang*.—The British steamer *Japan*, while being towed to a berth East to discharge her coal cargo, grounded on a rock, a ship's length (or 350 feet) west of the buoy-marked rocks, off Burrows' Wharf. The ship was at the time only dropping with the tide, and breasting off with a line to clear the supposed rocks. The tide was $\frac{1}{3}$ ebb, and she rested with her keel on a round block. She floated off the rocks on the second morning, at 9 o'clock. She was warped to the Pier and Godown buoy; and the water was being rapidly reduced by the ship's and auxiliary pumps.—No one having claimed the opium found on board the P.M. str. *Great Republic*, it has been given up to the Farmer.—The *Daily Press* says the wreck of the P.M.S.S. *Japan* is in much deeper water than was thought, and the currents there make it very difficult to get at her. It is said that the Danish divers have returned without accomplishing anything. Mr. Manning has gone on to rejoin his ship, and the schooner *Scotland* has come to Hongkong.—The wreck of the *Poyang*, and such pieces of the machinery as have been recovered, were sold by public auction for $900.—The ship *Mindanao* has cleared for Canton, where she will be broken up.—By an Imperial decree, the present Haikwan of Canton is to be continued in his office for another term.—The *Daily Press* comments strongly on the position of the British subjects commanding the Canton gunboats.

HAKODADI.

An enquiry into the loss of the schooner *Snowdrop*, Captain Fred. Taylor, was held at Hakodadi on the 28th of May, before R. Eusden, Esq. (H. B. Consul), and Messrs. Wilson and Thompson, assessors. The decision was favorable to the captain, to whom no blame was attached for the loss of the vessel, it being considered that the schooner was wrecked entirely through stress of weather.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* mentions the arrival of H.M. gunboat *Mosquito*, from Kobe, where she has been relieved by the *Frolic.*—Very heavy rain has fallen in Nagasaki. The *Rising Sun* reports on the authority of G. N. Telegraph Co. :—

13th—12	hours	rain	3. 15	inches.
14th—17	,,	,,	9. 33	,,
15th—17	,,	,,	4. 28	,,

"On Sunday (13th) the creeks flowing into the harbour were flooded, and we noticed the whole of the top of a bridge floating past the shipping towards Akunora; whilst an enterprising junk proprietor had made fast, and secured from further wanderings, the roof of a house. Logs of wood, bamboo, and rubbish of all description covered the harbour opposite the Settlement. During the afternoon of the same day, a considerable number of people were congregated almost opposite our office, on the other side of Sagaramatz creek. It not being in accordance with sanity to stand in the rain without some very good reason, we were sure that there was 'something up.' On making enquiries, we found that a large quantity of earth had slipped away from the side of the hill and in its descent had knocked down an old house. Part of the soil had descended from the graveyard above, and to add to the excitement, three coffins containing dead bodies came rolling down the side of the hill. Considerable damage has been done by the rain to houses in the native city."—On June 14th, an English Baptist Church was formed at Nagasaki; it has been established on open Communion principles.—On June 14th, a Japanese Baptist Church was also formed. It is in connection with the South Australian Japanese Mission, and Mr. Sasaki has been chosen by the church as the Elder.

YOKOHAMA.

Charles Adds was tried on the 17th ulto., in H.B.M.'s Provincial Court, before C. W. Goodwin Esq., and a Jury, for having aided and abetted the robbery from the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; with having received part of the stolen money; and with harbouring the principals of the embezzlement. He was found guilty on all counts, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, with hard labour.—The trial of Archibald King, before M. Dohmen, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, and Assessors, on a charge of rape, alleged to have been committed on a Japanese girl, has been brought to a conclusion in H.B.M.'s Vice-Consular Court, Tokio. The prisoner was declared guilty, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment. The Assessors, Messrs. C. H. Dallas, F. W. Sutton, R. N., and H. St. George, however, dissented from this decision, and notice of appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai was afterwards given by Counsel for the defence. King was eventually released on bail in the sum of $1,500.—The *Gazette* is given to understand that a telegram received by the government from it representative at St. Petersburg, stated that the Emperor of Russia, in his capacity of arbitrator in the case of the *Maria Luz*, had given his decision in favour of Japan. Six students of the Naval College, Tokio, have been sent to England and America, to continue their studies.—Professor Wyville Thompson, of H. M. S. S. *Challenger*, has been lecturing before the Japan Branch of the Asiatic Society. The *Challenger* left on the 15th for Honolulu; she will from thence direct her course towards the Society Islands; next to Valparaiso, and from there she will proceed for home, which she is expected to reach in about ten months.—Mr. Cohen, an employé in the firm of the well-known storekeepers Messrs. Langfeldt & Myers, who was apparently in good health at 6 p.m., on the 12th inst., fell down in his room about an hour subsequently, and expired almost instantly.—A cricket match, "Settlement *v.* Fleet," was played on the 14th ulto., resulting in a drawn game. The settlement scored 86 and 70; and the fleet, 116 in one innings.—Burglaries by armed men still continue, and the thieves seem to be getting more daring. In one instance, soon after midnight on the 12th ulto., three men, masked, and armed with sabres, broke into a house, entered the women's apartments, and gagged and bound the denizens. The head of the house, being alarmed by the noise, went to the room, and was cut down by a sword blow on the shoulder which stretched him on the floor. The robbers then completed their work, and left the place, taking with them about ten dollars in money, and clothing and other articles to the value of more than one hundred dollars.—On the same night, the premises of Messrs. Michell, Cope & Co. were entered, and money and jewellery to the value of upwards of $250 carried off.—The *Echo du Japon* states that a telegram has been received there, stating that the production of Silk in Europe this year will be much more abundant than it was last, and draws from this a very unfavourable augury, not only for the foreign merchants engaged in the silk trade, but also for the native vendors of silk worms' eggs.

RANGOON.

We had telegraphic news the other day, that Li Si-tae, who figured as the active agent in the Yunnan outrage, was visiting Mandalay. The *Rangoon Gazette* tells us that he did so as an accredited agent from China, and was the bearer of despatches officially announcing the decease of the late Emperor of China. As an honored guest of the King of Burmah, he was invested with the order of the Tsalway on the 20th May, and left the capital of Upper Burmah two days afterwards.—Now it was Li Si-tae who had to be driven away by an extraordinary effort of the Panthays before the expedition under Colonel Sladen could pass on to Momein. It was Le-Si-tae, the successful guerrilla chief, whom the Chinese Government appointed to the important command of Momein and the neighbouring frontier posts, when the Panthays were destroyed, and the posts were resumed by China. It was Le Si-tae's nephew who commanded the force which Le Si-tae sent to destroy the expedition under Colonel Browne, under the suspicious circumstances bewailed by the Burmese Ministers. And Li Si-tae has been received at Mandalay as a most valued friend, with open arms and with great distinction. In the conversation between Li and His Majesty, the main topic was what should be done in case of war between Burmah and the English. Li Si-tae is reported to have told His Majesty that he could guarantee him 60,000 Chinese troops, and to have encouraged him by the news that all the British in Eastern China had already actually been massacred.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 5th.—(1) Several official appointments are made known by separate mandates.

(2) Another decree ordering Kung Tsing-wong and other nobles to again offer up supplications for rain at the different temples, on the 6th of 5th moon. Since the last public prayer-offering, the sky had been thickly overclouded, but no rain of importance had fallen, and the heart of His Imperial Majesty was in consequence filled with anxiety on account of the agricultural people.

The remainder of the *Gazette* is taken up by reports as to official movements.

June 6th.—(1) A Decree consenting to a request put forward by the Governor-General of Chihli, Li Hung-chang, that a temple should be built and dedicated to the memory of the late Tseng Kwoh-fan at Pao-ting-fu, the Provincial capital of Chihli. The many reforms enacted, and the love shewn for the people during the late Governor-General's administration of affairs in Chihli, as also the subscriptions got up in aid of sufferers during the flood, are assigned as reasons calling for the present manifestation of regard.

(2) Several fines and penalties are remitted.

(3) The Governor-General of Hupeh and Hukwang, Li Han-chang, and the Governor of Hupeh, Eng Tung-tsioh, memorialise in respect to Rice contributions by the Hupeh Province. Owing to the difficulty last year of obtaining rice in Hupeh, it was determined that the purchase elsewhere by the province of 30,000 *shehs* should be made on trial, to be forwarded by sea route. Since then a communication had been received by the Governor from the Board, requesting that the measures devised for effecting the purchase should be reported to the Throne, and stating that the transit expenses must be more moderate than those incurred by Kiangsu and Chekiang. The memorialists now report that they had deemed it expedient to delegate the purchase, shipment and reception entirely to Chu-Chiang expectant Taotai and manager of the Chinese M. S. N. Co. (?) and the expectant Taotai Sheng Shuen-hwai, as being both experienced in the grain and sea transit services. According to report from Chu-Chiang, deputy officers would be sent to purchase the grain in the rice producing districts of Chekiang and Kiangsu, but the freight to Tientsin and cost of rice could not be cheaper than that paid by Chekiang and Kiangsu. Reckoning the cost thus of the rice at about Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.60, the total funds required by Hupeh, allowing in addition for the customary surplus rice, will be Tls. 42,900—but an account of the exact cost will hereafter be rendered. The grain is to be sent forward by the China M. steamers after the completion of the Chekiang and Kiangsu rice transport.—Rescript, received through the Privy Council. "Let the Board take note. In the memorial before us the words Chu Tau (Chu Tautai) appear continually, and are not in keeping with the style required in memorials. Li Han-chang and Eng Tung-tsioh are referred to the Board to be reprimanded" (Note.—In memorials it is not customary to give the the official title after an officer's name.)

(4) Here follow some reports as to official appointments, and a request from Tso Tsung-tang that the Kansuh inspection and review of the troops by him, as commanded, be deferred till the next occasion for holding a review throughout the northern provinces.

June 7th.—(1) A long edict classifying the literary members of the Han-lin-yuen and Chan-sz Fou—recently examined by the Ministers of the Crown—into four grades. Several members have higher literary rank bestowed on them; others are degraded a step, and some are mulcted in six months' pay. Presents of silk and robes are also made to a few.

(2) Ting Pao-chun, Governor of Shantung, reports as required by law on the case of an "unnatural" murder committed within his jurisdiction. The culprit Kwoh Ta-chih, represented to have been leading a vagrant life, returned on the 17th of the 11th moon of last year to his home, and requested money from his father, Kwo Pun-tsing. The latter reviled him for not contributing to the support of the family, but on the contrary rendering himself a burden, and was about to strike his son, when Kwoh Ta-chi took up a stone, and struck his father on the vital spot behind the right ear. The result was immediate death. The culprit then endeavoured to conceal the circumstances, and placed the corpse in a coffin to await interment; but two relatives—a brother and an uncle—returning a couple of days afterwards, discovered the act and handed Kwoh Ta-chi over to justice. The sentence of "Ling-chï" — slicing to death — is reported to have been carried out according to law, and the criminal's head exposed as a warning to the people.

(3) Chen Tu-shien, an expectant Langcheng (Junior Secretary of Board), is represented by the above Governor to have presented the sum of Tls. 2,000 to the Loh-yuen seminary of the Provincial Capital of Shantung; and the Imperial assent is desired to accord him honourable recognition to the extent of 5 degrees. The college is stated to have been already possessed of an endowment of over Tls. 6,000—loaned out on interest to the pawn shops; but the revenue therefrom has been insufficient for the growing requirements of the institution, and the present Tls. 2,000, put out at an interest of one per cent. per month, will be of great assistance.—Rescript: Let the Board report.

(4) Two more reports follow by Ting-Pao-chun, respecting official movements.

June 8th.—(1) Royal Decree dismissing two Magistrates in Shansi, for rapacious and unbecoming conduct, in accordance to a representation made by the Governor of that Province, Pao Yuen-sheng.

(2) Two memorials from the ex-Governor and newly appointed Governor of Shensi, Shan Heng-i, and Tao Chung-ling, reporting, the one, his handing over and, the other, his reception of the seals of office. The ex-Governor had requested to be removed from office by reason of ill health. His successor was originally commanded to repair to the capital, and have audience as customary with his Imperial Majesty before entering into office, but, owing to an urgent application made by Shan Heng-i in order to avoid delay, this proceeding was waived.

(3) The rest of this *Gazette* is taken up by reports on official movements, and by a short memorial by Prince Kung relative to the appointment of officials to proceed to the Chien-tsing Hall in the Palace, to turn over and air the Imperial Family genealogical records. This proceeding, it appears, is required to be carried out bi-annually.

June 9th.—(1) Two edicts—one removing a degraded General, Ee-lih-pou, to serve his time under military transportation to the Yung-tsien camp; another, removing a censor, Tsuen-shou, from the post of inspector of the delivery of Government Grain from Tung-chow to the capital, owing to carelessness and remissness.

(2) The Governor of Hupeh, Weng Tung-tsioh, reports at length on the suicide of a girl of sixteen, caused by shame and indignation at violence done to her by certain Yamên runners, Ee-shi and others. The latter had been sent with a warrant to summon the girl's father to appear at Court, and took advantage of the father's absence and the loneliness of the place to commit the misdemeanor by turn, under circumstances of great brutality. The Acting-Magistrate of the locality apprehended and examined the culprits, and forwarded them on to the Prefect. But on handing over, subsequently, his temporary seals of office, he sent in a revised statement, giving a different aspect to the case—said to be founded on information obtained while personally passing the spot. This new version was proved to be utterly unfounded, and by Imperial assent the Acting-Magistrate was stripped of his rank, pending an investigation into the motives that prompted him to advance the statement. He is now exonerated from any underhand design, having given too ready an ear only to false rumours; and it is requested that he be restored to his former honors. Sentence on the delinquents, after re-trial in the upper Courts, is reported to have been passed according to law,—*i.e.*, the principal condemned to decapitation, two participators in the crime to strangulation, and the accessories to be branded and handed over as slaves to the soldiery at the Amoor river. The case of the young girl is considered to be specially sad, and for her high-mindedness in vindicating her honor it is prayed that a monument be erected to her memory.

June 10th—(1) Edict. Ting Jih-chang reports that his old malady has increased in intensity, and prays to be allowed to retire to his native home to adopt remedial measures. The former Governor of Kiangsu, Ting Jih-chang, is hereby commanded to repair to Tientsin and there assist the Northern Foreign Minister, Li Hung-chang, in the conduct of Foreign affairs. He will be allowed two months leave to settle down and recruit himself, previous to entering into the duties of office.

(2) Li Hung-chang, in concert with the Mayor of Shun-tien-foo (the Metropolitan Prefecture) memorialises, suggesting a slight modification in the regulations as to promotion of Magistrates within the jurisdiction of Chihli. Hitherto, vacancies of deputy senior and senior magistracies of the Chihli grade (Note.—A Chi-li-cheu 直隷州 is a senior magisterial district, having two or more Hiens within its jurisdiction) have been filled up in turn, respectively, from the incumbents of the magistracies of Ta-hing and Wan-ping, and from those of the Metropolitan and remaining provincial Magistracies. The rule was originally instituted as a set off against the meagre emoluments, coupled with duties of an arduous nature, of the two magistracies in question. But a rigid adherence to this order of procedure has been found to militate too much against the promotion and reward of other Magistrates, especially in respect to those of the capital, upon whom multifarious and special duties have recently devolved—to wit, the reception of the late Emperor on his visit to the Imperial Tombs, the patrol of the Southern Park and the escort of the "golden" coffin (of the late Emperor), to which are added the regular repairs to bridges and roads, and the supply of carts for the conveyance of military funds and material going forward continually to the North-West, and to which will be superadded the necessary police dispositions to be acquired during the coming examinations, all of which duties incur considerable expenses, for which the receipts are inadequate to provide. With a view, therefore, to leave room for holding out compensation by promotion to more lucrative posts, the following modification is suggested—*i.e.*, the filling up of Assistant-Senior Magistrates being left as before, but that of the two Chi-li-cheus of Tsun-hwa and Ee-cheu be made an exception in regard to the rule of promotion—*i.e.*, after being filled up once more by turn from the two magistracies in question, it shall not be imperative to continue, in all cases, the same procedure.—The Civil Service Board is commanded to deliberate and report on the question.

(3) The above Governor-General reports as to arrangements made in respect to the autumn assizes, the same being required by his (the Governor-General's) required absence from the provincial capital and presence at Tientsin.

(4) Li Hung-chang, as Commissioner of the Chang-low division Salt affairs, memorialises, requesting that the payment of Salt duties due by the salt merchants during the 5th moon be allowed to remain over till the 10th moon. Since the floods during the 10th year of last reign, the merchants have met with exceptionally hard times, owing to the flooding of the salt grounds and the scarcity and necessarily enhanced cost of the article. For some time they were allowed to draw their supplies partially from Fung-tien-foo, but this permission was subsequently rescinded, and their embarrassments thereby greatly increased. The prolongation of the term for payment has been Imperially allowed for successive years, it being hoped that a gradual amelioration of the position of affairs would admit of the old date being reverted to; but the water is still collected over many of the salt grounds, and first prices remain abnormally high. At the present time, arrear taxes have yet to be paid, and it is considered virtually impossible to collect the new and old rate at the same moment.—Rescript:—The request is granted.

June 11th.—(1) Edict, cashiering a Lieutenant-General, Tuh-fuh, for being guilty of error, innot requesting the co-operation of the Shantung fleet when advancing against the Kau-shi-chun band of robbers.

(2) Ting-an, a general stationed at Sui-cheng in Mongolia, represents that he is in a deplorable state of health, that his leg is paralized, and that he can only move about by the assistance of his attendants. He is perfectly unable to exercise personal supervision over affairs, and prays that his duties be delegated to an acting incumbent, pending the arrival of his successor—appointed recently—since the latter is likely to be detained some time longer from going to his post.—Rescript: Ting-an is granted one month's leave; no acting officer need be appointed.

(3) The Governor of Kwang-tung reports on measures laid down in respect to the literary accomplishment of officials on the Expectant list. That they should be able to read and write correctly is deemed absolutely essential, and those found backward in this respect will be be sent home, and allowed several years to make good their deficiencies. Their moral character is also to be strictly enquired into before placing them on the effective list.

(4) Two short memorials follow in respect to Provincial Official movements.

June 12th.—Chi-ho, former Governor of Moukden and President of the Board of Revenue of Sheng-ching, reports having received orders through the Imperial Commissioner, Tsung-shih, to hand over his seals of office, and to be sent on to the Board to receive censure; while expressing himself to be in great perturbation at the command received, he reports having handed over the seals, and that he will start at once to place himself before the tribunal of the Board.

(2) Chi-koh return thanks for being appointed Acting-Vice-President of the Sheng-ching Criminal Board, in accordance with a request made by Tsung-shih.

(3) Several minor memorials follow from Tsung-shih in reference to official movements, &c., in Moukden and its dependencies.

June 13th—(1) A rescript in reference to the paucity of official attendants at the sacrificial ceremonies on the 5th at the Kwan-teh and Yung-en Halls, and commanding that, on future occasions of religious rites, all the yamêns will return their proper complement of officials.

(2) The Censor Kwei-ling reports to the Throne on a charge of murder and oppression, laid by Hwang Tsu-jin of Kiangsi. The circumstances of the case, which took place in the Shuiching district of Kiangsi, are, as given by the appellant, of a most atrocious character, and briefly run as follows: The appellant's niece, Yuen-shï, aged only 16 years, some three years ago, was waylaid, while returning to her mother, by a set of ruffians, Lo Shan-sin and others. They confined the girl in their residence, and after violating her in turn, murdered their victim, and cast the mutilated corpse on the north-bank of a lake. The culprits were seized by the Magistrate, but were rescued by a band of their comrades. Eventually, bribery was set at work, and official collusion thereby bought. The tables were turned, and some of the appellant's relatives charged with coercing the girl to commit suicide. Time thus passed, and the Lo family grew more daring and violent; they attacked and set on fire the family house of the appellant, and killed, decapitated, and quartered six members of the household. Information was given to the Magistrate, but the informants were kept in custody, and three individuals successively tortured to death. The appellant's statement goes on further to say that he could not remember how many times he had appealed to the Prefect for justice; but he had lodged his charge once at the office of the Chief Judge, and no less than seven times at the Governor's yamen; but none of the higher authorities, however, had the accused brought before them. The Censor, in the conclusion of his memorial, states that the above appellant had died the day after he was placed under surveillance at the capital; but, as ascertained, not by foul means.—A Rescript in reference to this case has appeared.

(3) A memorial from the Censor, Liü Shui-chi, comptroller of the old Imperial Granaries of the Hu-kwang division, in respect to re-opening the Grand Canal through its entire length, that the conveyance inland of Government rice may be re-continued next year. The former Governor-General of Kiangsu, Li Tsung-hi, and others, when recently requesting that the rice be sent by sea route, mentioned, it is pointed out, that when the works to the (Yellow) river in Shantung become completed, the old regulations and route should be at once reverted to; admitting thus clearly that, while the sea transit was but a temporary proceeding, the canal conveyance was eventually still to be the permanent measure. Ting Pao-chen, during the present year, is referred to as devoting himself indefatigably to the construction of new banks; but the movement is uncertain as to its effect on the southern part of the canal; and in the present stage of affairs it is impossible to look forward with certainty to the resumption next year of the canal route. The impolicy of allowing an institution of several hundred years standing to fall into irreparable decay, and the probability of this being the result, unless again used for Government requirements, is enlarged upon; and the memorialist strengthens his argument for the necessity of the canal being restored to its original condition, by the statement that the sea route cannot be depended upon permanently; also, that one steamer with grain has sunk on the way and public confidence been much shaken. He is quite cognisant of the difficulties surrounding the required works, but prays that all the officials be called upon to speedily devise an effective scheme of action, that the necessary works be completed by a given time, and internal conveyance again resumed.

(4) Several short unimportant memorials follow.

June 14th.—(1) The Governor of Hu-kwang, Wang Wen-shan, supported by the Governor-General, memorialises as to the filling up of the post of Prefect of Pao-ching concerning which he and the Civil Service Board have been at variance. The expectant prefect Kwoh Chien-hiang—classed in the prior-claim rank—was originally nominated, but the Board took exception to the appointment in virtue of the rule that seniority of claim does not have force during the first month after retirement from previous office. Subsequently another nominee, Hen Sheng-peng, was recommended, but the Board again addressed the Governor—despatch received on the 6th of the 3rd moon—setting forth that there were many expectant Prefects in the Province whose claims appeared to entitle them to consideration, and requesting that the special reasons for passing them over be given. The Governor hereupon enters into particulars, and still adheres to the second nomination recommended; the nominee being for various circumstances the most eligible one on the list.—Rescript: The Board will deliberate and report.

(2) The former Governor requests the Imperial assent to the interchange of certain magistrates within his jurisdiction, and also that a certain military officer be degraded.

Official Papers.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Downing Street, March 3, 1875.

Sir,—I am desired by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place in relation to the complaint of the mercantile community of Hong Kong against the action of Chinese revenue cruizers in the neighbourhood of the Colony.

2. I am also to transmit to you the draft of a despatch which his Lordship proposes, with the Earl of Derby's concurrence, to address to the Governor of Hong Kong, in reply to the Memorials, Resolutions, and other papers transmitted by him on the subject of this complaint; and I am to request that you will invite Lord Derby's particular attention to the 8th paragraph, and to state that Lord Carnarvon would be glad to learn that the assurance therein given to the Governor of Hong Kong, of the support of Her Majesty's Government in the event of any renewed obstruction to the legitimate trade of the Colony, meets with his Lordship's approval.

3. Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that the Chinese Government, in exercising the right of search complained of, in such close proximity to the harbour of Hong Kong, have not used the precautions which might have been expected from a friendly Power to prevent the lawless acts admitted and denounced in the Viceroy's Proclamation of the 6th of February, 1869, nor to detect and punish the excesses committed by their own officers; and that the miscellaneous character of the numerous vessels and boats employed in this revenue service, the inferior class of the officers engaged, and the objectionable mode of remuneration adopted, have all combined to open a door to the gravest abuses, and to afford just grounds of complaint to the Colony of Hong Kong. On this point, his Lordship would also draw attention to the 2nd Resolution passed at the public meeting held in the Colony, in which reference is made to the harassing action of Chinese gunboats, which move in and out of the harbour at all times of the day and night, attended by steam-launches, in pursuit of junks.

4. The strong feeling of indignation manifested by the whole community at the proceedings of the Hoppo of Canton, and the Salt Farmer and the Collector of the Lekin tax, may be attributed in no little degree to the conviction generally entertained that the duty levied upon junks leaving the Colony is not limited to the import duty into China, but that an export duty is exacted as if Hong Kong were part of the territory of China; and this serious charge against the Chinese Authorities appears to be established by the evidence in the cases of the junks "Tai Hing," San Fat," and "Kam Hop Li." It is asserted also that the import duty into China levied upon junks clearing from Hong Kong, has in some cases been exacted over again at the port of destination, where the payment made to the Canton officials is ignored; and further, that duties are levied upon junks trading between Hong Kong and the Province of Fohkien and other places not within the revenue jurisdiction of the Cantonese Authorities, as in the case of the junk "Kum Hop Sing."

5. These complaints, which are dealt with in paragraphs 11 to 15 of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, appear to Lord Carnarvon to call for immediate remonstrance on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and his Lordship would be glad to be able to supplement the 8th paragraph of his despatch to the Governor of Hong Kong by a statement that, upon his representations, the Earl of Derby had instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin to press upon the Chinese Government, with all the force which the gravity of the case demands, the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the levying of unauthorized duties, and to render the collection of their Customs revenue in the immediate vicinity of Hong Kong as little vexatious as possible to the Government of the Colony, and to the great number of junks frequenting its waters for the purposes of lawful trade.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) Robert G. W. Herbert.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, March 10, 1875.

Sir—I have laid before the Earl of Derby your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding a printed copy of the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the complaint of the mercantile community of Hong Kong against the action of Chinese revenue cruizers in the neighbourhood of the Colony, including the draft of a despatch which the Earl of Carnarvon proposes to address to Sir A. Kennedy on the subject; and I am directed by Lord Derby to state that he concurs in this despatch, and in the assurance given in it that, in the event of any renewed obstruction to the legitimate trade of the Colony, the Governor may rely upon the support of Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to the instructions which it is suggested should be addressed to Mr. Wade, Lord Derby is of opinion that, as it appears from Sir D. B. Robertson's despatch of the 1st of December last, that no complaints have arisen since the Chinese cruizers were placed under the foreign Collectorate of Customs of Canton, and an English officer on that establishment appointed to exercise supervision over them, it is unnecessary at present to press upon the Chinese Government the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the levying of unauthorized duties; but his Lordship will be happy to direct Mr. Wade to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the complaints which have from time to time been made by the mercantile community in Hong Kong of the interference of the revenue cruizers with the junk trade, and to urge them to issue such instructions as will render the collection of their Customs revenue in the immediate vicinity of Hong Kong as little vexatious as possible to the Government of the Colony and to the great number of junks frequenting its waters for the purposes of lawful trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. Lister.

RULES FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION IN CASE OF CONFISCATION AND FINE BY THE CHINESE CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES, &C.

RULE 1.

It shall be the rule for all business connected with the Custom House Department to be, in the first instance, transacted between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, personally or by letter; and the precedence in deciding cases shall be taken in accordance with the following Regulations.

RULE 2.

Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a Foreign Merchant is seized in a port in China by the Custom House officers, the seizure shall be reported without delay to the Kien-tuh or Chinese Superintendent of Customs.

If he considers the seizure justifiable, he will depute the Shiu-wu-sze, or Foreign Commissioner of Customs, to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong that they have been seized, because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that they will be confiscated unless, before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the delivery of the notice, the Custom House authorities receive from the Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The merchant to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the limited time, directly to the Commissioner, who is to inform the Superintendent. If satisfied with his explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if the merchant elect not to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still declines to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will inform the Superintendent of the particulars of this appeal, and request him to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly.

RULE 3.

The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting at the Custom House; and the Consul will direct the merchant to appear with his witnesses there on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House.

The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him on the bench; the Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent.

Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs' employés who seized the ship or goods, to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure, and will question them as to their evidence. Whatever the merchant may have to advance in contradiction of their evidence, he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and equity. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

RULE 4.

Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, a copy of which will be signed and sealed by the Consul and Superintendent.

The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. It he proposes to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissents, the merchant may appeal; and the Consul, having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward certified copies of the above notes to Peking, the former to his Minister, and the latter to the Foreign Office, for their decision.

If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not have the right of appeal; and in no case will the release of ship or goods entitle him to claim indemnity for their seizure, whether they be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after the appeal to the High Authorities of both nations at Peking.

RULE 5.

The case having been referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond binding himself to pay the full value of the ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him, which bond being sealed with the Consular seal, and deposited at the Custom House, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant, the ship or goods attached; and when the Superior Authorities shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized be confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly.

If he decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandize attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the Superior Authorities be favourable or not, the appellant will not be allowed to claim indemnity.

RULE 6.

When the act of which a merchant at any port is accused is not one involving the confiscation of ship or cargo, but is one which, by Treaty or Regulation, is punishable by fine, the Commissioner will report the case to the Superintendent, and at the same time cause a plaint to be entered in the Consular Court.

The Consul will fix the day of the trial, and inform the Commissioner that he may then appear with the evidence and the witnesses in the case. And the commissioner, either personally or by deputy, shall take his seat on the bench, and conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

When the Treaty or Regulations affix a specific fine for the offence, the Consul shall, on conviction, give judgment for that amount, the power of mitigating the sentence resting with the Superintendent and Commissioner.

If the defendant is acquitted, and the Commissioner does not demur to the decision, the ship or goods, if any be under seizure, shall at once be released, and the circumstances of the case be communicated to the Superintendent.

The merchant shall not be put to any expense by delay, but he shall have no claim for compensation on account of hindrance in his business, for loss of interest, or for demurrage.

If a difference of opinion exists between the Commissioner and Consul, notice to that effect shall be given to the Superintendent, and copies of the whole proceedings forwarded to Peking for the consideration of their respective High Authorities.

Pending their decision, the owners of the property must file a bond in the Consular Court to the full value of the proposed fine, which will be sent to the Custom House authorities by the Consul, and the goods or ship will be released.

RULE 7.

If the Custom House authorities and Consul cannot agree as to whether certain duties are leviable or not, action must be taken as Rule 5 directs, and the merchant must sign a bond for the value of the duties in question. The Consul will affix his seal to this document and send it to the Custom House authorities, when the Superintendent will release the goods without receiving the duty; and the two functionaries will respectively send statements of the case to Peking—one to his Minister and the other to the Foreign Office.

If it be decided that no duty shall be levied, the Custom House authorities will return the merchant's bond to the Consul to be cancelled; but if it be decided that a certain amount of duty is leviable, the Consul shall require the merchant to pay it at the Custom House.

RULE 8.

If the Consul and the Custom House authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship or cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a Foreign Merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for the decision of the Foreign Office and the Minister of his nation.

Pending their decision, the merchant must in accordance with Rule 5, sign a bond for the amount, to which the Consul will affix his seal, and send it for deposit at the Custom House.

As difference of opinion as to the value (of ship or goods) may arise, the valuation of the merchant will be decisive, and the Custom House authorities may, if they see fit, take over either at the price aforesaid.

If after such purchase it be decided that the property seized ought be confiscated, the merchant must redeem his bond by paying in at the Custom House the original amount of the purchase money.

If the decision be against confiscation, the bond will be returned to the Consul for transmission to the merchant, and the case then be closed. The sum paid by the Custom House authorities for ship or goods being regarded as their proper price, it will not be in the merchant's power, by a tender of the purchase money, to recover them.

Public Meetings.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 21 Juin, 1875, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents :—M.M. A. Hennequin, F. D. Hitch, E. Leroy, H. Maignan, E. Millot; H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M. Scott, empêché, et M. Seaman, absent, n'ont pu assister à la Séance.

Approbation des propositions émises par le Comité des Travaux et de la Police, relatives :

A l'adoption des hauteurs proposées par M. Henry, pour les ponts du Yang-king-pang.

Au réglement par arbitrage de la réclamation faite par M. Grenot, pour la partie de terrain qu'il à cédé à la voie publique.

Et enfin, à l'offre à faire pour l'acquisition du terrain sur lequel se trouve construit le poste de police de l'Est.

Communication d'une lettre de M. le Consul de France faisant part au Conseil des démarches officieuses qu'il a faites, à sa demande, pour faire cesser le différend qui existe entre les deux Municipalités au sujet du partage des dépenses d'entretien des ponts du Yang-king-pang.

Lecture est donnée de la lettre suivante du Président du Municipal Council.

[Mr. Purdon's letter dated 14th June, published among minutes of English Council Meeting of that date, in *Herald* of 26th June.]

Le Conseil, désireux de mettre fin à toute polémique, croit ne pas devoir répondre à la première partie de cette lettre, et charge le Président de faire connaître au Municipal Council simplement ses vues sur les conditions de détail de l'arrangement adopté en principe par les deux Municipalités et résumées par la lettre suivante :—

Shanghaï, 22 Juin, 1875.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai soumis au Conseil la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 14 Juin, et je suis chargé de vous transmettre l'expression de son opinion.

Sans entrer de nouveau dans la question

incidente de responsabilité pour l'origine du débat, dont la discussion n'amènerait qu'une redite des vues qu'il a déjà exprimées à ce sujet, le Conseil a examiné la proposition d'arrangement dont vous donnez les détails dans ces termes :

"1st.—That the number of wheelbarrows allowed to run in both Settlements shall be limited to six thousand.

"2nd.—That every wheelbarrow shall be licensed to run in either or both Settlements.

"3rd.—That each Council shall have the right to issue one-half the whole number of licenses—say 3,000 for each Council.

"4th.—That each Council shall collect and retain the fees from its own licenses.

"5th.—That the tax or fee for the licenses shall be fixed at the same rate for both Settlements.

"6th.—That either Council shall be at liberty to withdraw from this arrangement whenever they see fit, giving six months' notice of such intention to the other Council.

"7th.—That in future should it be necessary to make any police regulations regarding wheelbarrows, such as carrying lights, having stands, &c., such regulations shall be agreed upon by the two Councils, and made uniform for the two Settlements."

Le Conseil accepte les articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7, dans leur entier ; quant à l'article 1, il est disposé à l'accepter avec une seule modification, c'est que le nombre des wheelbarrows sera limité à 4,000.

L'article 1, serait donc ainsi conçu :

1st.—That the number of wheelbarrows allowed to run in both Settlements shall be limited to four thousand.

Le Conseil ne croit pas devoir accepter ce chiffre de 6,000 wheelbarrows parcequ'il donne la possiblité d'une augmentation du nombre de ces véhicules par rapport à ce qui existe à présent, ce qui n'est pas nécessité par les besoins de la population, est contraire aux vues du Conseil, qui serait plutôt en faveur d'une diminution, et est, il semble, en opposition avec les idées du public.

La moyenne du total des licences délivrées en Mars, Avril et Mai, par les deux Municipalités est de 3,923, et le chiffre rond de 4,000 licences pour les deux Concessions semble d'autant mieux répondre à toutes les exigences, que les voitures dites Jin-rick-shaws sont venues augmenter les moyens de locomotion pour une certaine classe de la population, en ajoutant encore à l'encombrement dans les rues et aux devoirs de surveillance des polices municipales.

Espérant, Monseiur, que vous serez bientôt à même de me faire connaître les vues du Municipal Council,

Je vous prie d'agréer l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Président du Conseil,
(Signée) A. Voisin.

Monsieur J. G. Purdon,
Président du Municipal Council.

Le Conseil, ayant été informé que la propriété sur laquelle est construit le poste de Police de l'Est, vient de changer de mains, le Secrétaire est chargé de faire au nouveau propriétaire la proposition qui devait être faite à son prédécesseur pour l'acquisition de la partie du terrain comprise entre la chaussée et le fleuve.

Examen des rapports des chef de service.

La séance est levée.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

Council Meeting of 21st *June*, 1875.

Present :—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), G. J. W. Cowie, J. Hart, A. A. Krauss, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Mackenzie, S. D. Webb, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and the seal of the Municipality affixed thereto.

Appropriations. — The expenditure of Tls. 1,101 was sanctioned for compensation for land surrendered for widening Foochow Road between the Bund and Szechuen Road, and for moving back wall bounding it.

Staff. Accountant.—Mr. George Hart was appointed to officiate as Accountant, during Mr. J. A. Pond's absence on leave.

Clerk of Works.—It was resolved to renew Mr. C. B. Clark's agreement for three years, from expiry of existing one.—Also to conclude an agreement with Mr. J. D. Bishop, for maintenance of the Telegraph lines for three years, from the 1st July next, for Tls. 125 a month.

Free ferry.—Clearing out Soochow Creek.—Read letter from the Senior Consul, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions passed at the last meeting of Ratepayers, and stating that they would be presented to the Consular Body at the earliest convenient moment.

Land Regulations.—Read letter from the U. S. Consul-General and Senior Member of the Consular Body, informing the Council that the whole number of Consuls resident at the port had approved the amendments passed at the last meeting. It was decided to send slips of the Amendments to the several Consuls, with the request that they be laid before their superior officers.

Jetty, Honan Road.—The construction of a jetty on the Soochow Creek, at the end of the Honan Road, was ordered.

Extension, Tientsin Road.—Owing to the terms asked by the landowners in the line being too high, it was decided to abandon the improvement for the present.

Lekin tax.—An opinion by the Council's legal adviser on the legality of the action of the Chinese in levying lekin taxes in the Foreign Settlement, and the duty of the Municipality in the matter, was read.

It was resolved that Mr. Drummond's opinion be forwarded to the Consular Body, accompanied with the views of the Council.

General Hospital.—Draft letter conveying the Council's views with regard to the site, and other points connected with the proposed new Hospital, was submitted, considered, and approved.

[*Translation of a letter from French Council of 22nd June.*]

Shanghai, 22nd June, 1875.

Sir,—I have laid before the Council your letter of 14th instant, and have been directed to forward you their views.

Without re-opening the question as to whó is responsible for giving rise to the dispute, a discussion on which would be only a repetition of views already expressed, the Council has considered the proposition made by you.

* * * * *

The Conseil agree to clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, entirely. Clause 1, it is disposed to agree to with a single modification—viz., that the number of wheelbarrows shall be limited to 4,000.

The Conseil does not think it ought to agree to a limit of 6,000, as that number allows of an increase in the number of vehicles existing at present, which is not called for by the requirements of the community.

This number is contrary to the views of the Council, who are rather in favour of reduction and it would be in opposition to the ideas of the public.

The average number of licences issued in March, April and May by the two Municipalities was 3,923, and the round number of 4,000 for the two Settlements would appear to be so much the more in accordance with the wants of the place, as Jin-rik-shaws have come to augment the means of locomotion for a certain class of the population, while adding further to the crowding of the streets and the duties of surveillance on the part of the Police.

Hoping, Sir, that you will soon be in a position to inform me of the views of the Municipal Council.

I have, &c.

[*Reply.*]

25th June.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you accept the arrangement regarding wheelbarrows as set forth in my letter of the 14th instant, with the exception of the number 6,000, as stated in the first clause, but the Council cannot doubt but that on a reconsideration of the subject you will agree with them on that point also.

There was a strong feeling in the Council at first, that the number should be even larger than stated, as the half of that would give them very few more than they now actually license, but they finally decided upon 6,000 as the lowest they could agree to.

You mention that the average number of licenses issued by the two Municipalities in March, April and May was 3,923, and you deduce from that that 4,000 is sufficient for the requirements of both Settlements, but you overlook the fact that of that number this Council issued 2,614, and that, therefore, 2,000 which is all they would be entitled to if 4,000 was decided upon, would actually deprive them of nearly a fourth part of what they now have.

The Council do not apprehend that limiting the number to 6,000 would be likely to lead to an increase of the vehicles. At present the licenses are unlimited, and yet there are only about 4,000 taken out. The Council fail to see how putting a limit to them would tend to increase the number; in fact, it would appear rather to be a precaution against too great an increase. When the very great extent of roads and immense Chinese population of this Settlement are considered, the number in the opinion of the Council is not at all too large for the requirements ; and spread as they are over such a large district, the roads are not overcrowded by them.

Trusting that a consideration of these points, to which perhaps you have not before sufficiently directed your attention, will lead to concurrence with the views of this Council, and remove the only remaining point of difference between the two Municipalities,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John G. Purdon,
Chairman.

Amusements.

RACKETS.

The following challenge matches have been played between members of the A and B class :—

Forbes (A.). …….	12	15	15	17	15
Robinson (B.) …	15	13	8	18	0

Forbes therefore retains his position.

J. H. Scott, (A.) ………	4	4	5
Maitland, (B.)……………	15	15	15

Maitland therefore supplants Scott.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "CARISBROOKE."

The investigation into the circumstances attending the seizure of the steamer *Carisbrooke* was resumed at the Native Custom House, Canton, on the 21st.

The proceedings were again conducted with closed doors, but the *Daily Press* succeeded in obtaining the following particulars, which we reprint from it.

Captain Scott, in addition to the statement which we sketched last week, read and handed to the Court, the following :—

"I beg to bring before the Court that, upon being told by Mr. Marsh Brown, Deputy Commissioner, that the *Carisbrooke* must proceed to Whampoa, I said I would take her there, provided Captain Palmer sent me a river pilot. I was merely told that my vessel would have to go there, and they would keep company with me. I did not give my word that I would follow the *Peng-chao-hai.* I also wish to state that in the presence of Mr. Brown and Captain Palmer, I distinctly instructed my Chinese supercargo to give a true and correct manifest of all cargo of the vessel. This was when they first came on board, whilst at anchor off the Hainan Coast. I think both Mr. Brown and Captain Palmer will not refuse to acknowledge that this is correct. In his statement, Mr. Collins alluded to private conversations I had with my chief officer, and also to other conversation I had with himself. I did not think, for one moment, that this would have been brought before the Court.

"For my own part, I never for a moment supposed they would have fired on the ship at all; yet they did so, and had Mr. Brown's aim not been so accurate, serious consequences might have occurred. I allude to the possible sinking of the vessel. People versed in these matters would, I feel confident, acknowledge that one shot below the water line would have been sufficient to have filled the after compartment in a very short time. As it was, the hole made in the ship's side was a wash with the water. Yet even with this, it was not long before there were two feet of water in the ship aft. Allow me to state that the after compartment consists of one half of the ship. This full of water would have been sufficient to have sunk the vessel. As regards my having given orders to have the signal halyards unrove (mentioned in the statement of Mr. Collins), allow me to say that no order was given by me to this effect until I found that Mr. Collins took upon himself to order signals to be made to the *Peng-chao-hai.* I was not told by either Mr. Brown or Captain Palmer that Mr. Collins had the right to make use of the ship's signals without my consent. I myself wished the *Peng-chao-hai* to come within hailing distance, and I had already told Mr. Collins, although he did not think fit to bring this part of our conversation before the court, that I had written a letter to Mr. Brown, and that I was either going to send it, or lower a boat and go on board and ask Mr. Brown about landing the passengers; and at the same time to ask Mr. Brown and Captain Palmer for a letter, to state that they had seized the ship, and that, did I not of my own free will proceed to Whampoa, they would have to take the command out of my hands. I was intending to have done this had I not been told to alter my course. I had given my word I would take the *Carisbrooke* to Whampoa, and I should certainly have done so, or else have had another interview or sent to Mr. Brown (I had the letter already written), and procured from him the letter before mentioned. But when I was signalled to alter my course, and Mr. Collins was taking upon himself to tell me that, should I resist, force would be used, knowing at the same time that the *Carisbrooke* was innocent of any illegal trading, and that if there was any fault it was the passengers', I made up my mind to proceed direct to Hongkong, and this I told Captain Palmer shortly afterwards.

"What followed, the Court already knows. But, I ask, why did not Mr. Brown and Captain Palmer object to my going to Hongkong? Instead of doing so they let me steer a direct course during the whole of that night: this naturally led me to suppose that they had no intention of taking such an extreme measure as they afterwards did. In part of the conversation I had with Mr. Collins, I happened to pass a remark, that as far as I myself individually was concerned, I would have allowed the *Peng-chao-hai* to have fired upon the ship until she sank. I hope the Court will put a different construction from that intended in the statement of Mr. Collins. At the time the *Peng-chao-hai* was firing at the *Carisbrooke*, I never for one moment supposed they were aiming at the vessel. I made sure that all the shots were passing under the stern, and that this was done to frighten us. It was only when it was reported to me that there were two feet of water in the after-hold, that I knew serious injury had occurred. I would have never risked their firing on the vessel, had I known for certain they were going to do so. After the first shot, they never told me they had struck the ship, and nobody on board could tell; for no one on board could see that she was struck, without getting into a boat and going under the stern. The people of the *Peng-chao-hai* must have seen that there was a hole in the ship's side and that the water was running in, and yet they were going to fire again. After the four shots, Mr. Brown says he wanted to disable the rudder, but he might have sunk the ship before he succeeded in doing so. There is a remark I wish to bring forward here, and it is this: Upon the ship's being taken possession of by Mr. Brown, I gave strict orders to my chief officer to inform the engineers belonging to the vessel, that they were to render all assistance towards keeping the vessel pumped out and free of water.

"I now wish to bring before the Court the owners of the opium, who were on board. They were passengers in the vessel from Penang and Singapore, and they will be able to prove the amount of freight paid to the ship for carrying the opium from Penang and Singapore. Neither I nor anyone connected with the ship knew what they were going to do with the opium. They themselves would have called fishing junks. The crew of the ship would have lowered the opium over the side. Whether they intended to land the opium on the Hainan Coast, or whether they were going to take it to some other place, they themselves must answer. The owners of the *Carisbrooke* agreed with these passengers that the ship should take them to within a few miles of the Coast of Hainan, and that they were, with their goods, to find their way on shore. Pankei was the name of the place that they and all the other passengers wished me to anchor off. How far the *Carisbrooke* was off this place when found by the *Peng-chao-hai*, perhaps these passengers or Captain Palmer can tell. I cannot; for it is not marked on the chart. I believe that it is somewhere on the East Coast, and that I passed it in the night. The Hainan passengers asked me in the morning, in the presence of the second officer, to take the *Carisbrooke* farther to the southward. I suppose this was so that they might be nearer the place they wanted to go ashore. I refused to do this, for it did not matter to me or to the ship where the passengers left the vessel, so that we got rid of them. All the Hainan passengers that came in the *Carisbrooke* from Singapore and Penang, were given to understand by the owners that the vessel was only to take them to the Open Coast, and that they and their goods must find their own means of proceeding to the shore.

"The amount of goods put on board, and the freight and passage money paid by the Hainan passengers, are as follows, viz.:—

99 passengers from Penang	each $ 8.50	=$$41.50
41 do from Singapore	each $ 6.00	=$246.00
6 cases Opium from Penang	each $15.00	=$ 90.00
6 cases Opium from Singapore....	each $12.00	=$ 72.00
7 packages Piece Goods	———	=$ 16.35
	Total..........	$1,265.85

"I wish to place before the Court the Chinese books of the vessel, and other papers, so that they may be examined, if the Court thinks fit, to prove that all I have stated is correct, as regards these passengers and their goods. The amount of damage the *Carisbrooke* has sustained is not much less than $10,000. The vessel will have to lie up for at least a month to be repaired.

"The Dock Company have already informed me that they cannot repair at Whampoa, not having the appliances. The stern post is seriously injured. Whether the cargo is damaged or not I cannot say, as the hatches have been sealed."

The Chinese passengers for Hainan were then examined, and, in the course of their evidence, they stated that the *Carisbrooke* was four or five miles from the place where they wished to land. The 12 cases of opium among their baggage for Hainan were to be landed at the Treaty Port, and they were going to pay duty to the Chinese officials there. They said they paid duty for opium at Hainan, and that they were to take it to Kiungchow in junks. They produced receipts from the ship for the opium, and also passes from the import and export officers of Penang and Singapore. They said they would have landed the opium themselves.

Mr. Brown acknowledged that Captain Scott had not agreed to follow the *Peng-chao-hai*, but that he had agreed to take the *Carisbrooke* to Whampoa. He also said that Captain Scott had ordered a true manifest of all cargo to be given to him, whilst at anchor off Hainan.

The papers of the Hainan passengers were examined, and the shipping receipts for the amount of duty paid were produced.

The evidence was then closed.

The Court were unable to agree on a judgment, and the matter is referred to Peking.

The *China Mail* publishes the following abstract of a statement which Mr. Hayllar intends to hand in to the Government, relative to the seizure of the *Carisbrooke* and the subsequent proceedings at Canton. Of course the expressions used may not be strictly adhered to:—

"In order to make the position of affairs clear, it must be explained that the investigation was held under the 'Rules for joint investigation in cases of confiscation and fine by the Custom House Authorities,' which were drawn up by Sir Rutherford Alcock (by way of amendment of those originally passed by Mr. Wade), and accepted by the Tsung-li yamen, and by all the foreign embassies at Peking.

"By the eighth of these rules, it is provided that 'if the Consul and the Custom House Authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship or a cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a foreign merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for decision of the Foreign Office and the Minister of his nation.'

"In the present case, it is generally pretty well understood that both the Consul and the Hoppo were willing to commute the confiscation of the ship and cargo by the imposition of a fine, or other payment, had such course been open to the Court.

"It is stated on what is believed to be good authority, that the Court unanimously held that the ship was seized within the three mile limit of the coast of Hainan, performing acts unauthorised by the Treaty, and so had violated the Treaty.

"Sir Brooke Robertson contended, however, for several mitigating circumstances, and held that the penalty of confiscation was altogether disporportionate to the offence.

"The Hoppo, on the other hand, held that if there was any violation of the Treaty, the only penalty the Court could inflict was that laid down by Article 47th of the Treaty, namely, confiscation of both ship and cargo; but suggested to Sir Brooke Robertson that, in order to enable the court to inflict some lesser penalty, he (Sir Brooke) should withdraw his judgment so that the matter might be settled by way of compromise. Sir Brooke, however, pointed out that if he withdrew his judgment and agreed with the Hoppo that confiscation was the proper penalty, he was as Consul out of Court, and suggested that, on the other hand, the Hoppo should modify his finding.

"The Hoppo felt that he could not accede to this course without compromising his position.

"It cannot be doubted that both sides were right in their reading of the Rules, and it is therefore due to the peculiar framing of this document only that a Court, not only willing, but anxious, in the interest of all parties, to arrive at a speedy and equitable decision, is driven either to a finding which is on the face of it monstrously disproportionate to the offence, or practically to no finding at all.

"In another very important particular, too, these Rules seem to depart from the dictates of common sense and common fairness. By

Rule 5, they provide that 'the case having been referred to superior authority the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond binding himself to pay the *full value* of the ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him.' In the present instance it is confidently believed that the Customs Authorities do not expect, nor desire, that more than a very moderate fine should be imposed on the vessel. Nevertheless, they are under this Rule obliged to put the owners either to the very serious inconvenience of finding valid security to the large amount of $340,000, the estimated value of the ship and cargo, or to submit to the cargo being placed in bond. Both the Commissioner, and his Deputy, Mr. McLeavy Brown, have been at much pains to modify the strict construction of this rule, so far as it lies in their power to do so; and those concerned for the ship are under very considerable obligations to their courtesy in this and other particulars.

"The defence is also greatly indebted to Sir Brooke Robertson for assistance and advice. The task he has had to perform is in many ways difficult and invidious, and in its discharge there is every reason to believe he displayed firmness and acumen.

"It is most unfortunate that the case could not have been locally settled on a really equitable basis, but it is to be hoped that the lame result arrived at will, at least, have the effect of leading to a revision of these Rules, and even of the Treaty itself on the points (among others) to which prominent attention has been thereby called."

Correspondence.

THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—It seems high time that our "able Minister," Mr. Wade, bestirred himself, and demanded satisfaction from the Chinese for the various outrages they have perpetrated on British subjects during the last few months, otherwise the affair will soon pass out of his hands.

There are no less than four outrages in three months, and no sign whatever of any satisfaction being obtained.

Contrast this with the course of action adopted by our authorities in the case of the *Ocean*, when a collision occurred, and no blame was imputed to the Captain by a competent Naval Court, assembled to try the case; yet this unfortunate Captain is harassed by no less than four different law processes at one and the same time—viz., Judge in Admiralty, Supreme Court, Consular and Mixed Court, Police Magistrate and Assessors. Even the Chinese passengers value their luggage at the sum of Tls. 45,000—or more than the ship is liable for altogether. The proceedings seem to be farcical, except from a money point of view.

We have on hand now—

1st.—Murder of Mr. Margary and attempted massacre of Colonel Browne's party.

2nd.—Seizure of a British vessel on the high seas, by Chinese, and an act of war committed by firing upon her. The commander of the vessel and the man who pointed the guns being British subjects!

3rd.—Attack on the British Consulate at Chinkeang.

4th.—Attack on and attempt to murder Mr. Cooper at Quinsan.

This seems pretty good for three months; and, as far as the outside world can judge, there seems little chance of any redress, unless some more active measures are employed on our side.

If we are to judge by the course of events in China, the "British Lion" seems played out.—I am, &c.,

A British Subject.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Glancing through the pages of an old volume of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* (1848), I have chanced on the following passage, which, to me, appears peculiarly applicable to the present state of affairs here, and, if one may judge from the papers, elsewhere also.

The paragraph to which I allude is embodied in an article entitled "The History of the Bank of England," and is as follows:

"The History, says a London Banker, "of what we are in the habit of calling "the 'State of Trade' is an instructive "lesson. We find it subject to various "conditions, which are periodically returning; it revolves apparently in an established Cycle. First, we find it in a state "of quiescence; next, improvement, growing confidence, prosperity, excitement, "over-trading, convulsion, pressure, stagnation, distress, ending again in quiescence."

To my idea, the writer appears in the main correct, although at the same time it would seem an open question whether "over-trading," "convulsion," "pressure," "stagnation," and "distress," have not been forced upon us *en masse* in this unfortunate year of 1875; we may at any rate, however, congratulate ourselves that "quiescence" is presumed to follow the present wretched state of affairs. But here again the question arises—*Is* this what is wanted? *Is* quiescence the one and only thing needful to develope trade and increase our business relations with this vast, wealthy country? *Has* quiescence done this, and if so, *who* has derived the benefit? Certainly *foreigners* do not appear to me to be in a very enviable or happy condition at present; but with whom does the fault lie? With themselves, or with their respective officials, who are sent out (I opine) to watch the interests and forward the legitimate aims of their respective nationals? The reply to this question, however, I beg to leave to more able heads and readier pens than mine, as I only intended touching on "Chambers" when I commenced, thinking that the extract might possibly convey a grain of comfort to some in these ticklish times.

I do not apologise for taking up your "valuable space," for I hope (and feel sure) that if you have no room for this you will mercilessly "shut it out."

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours, in hopes of more prosperous times,
Coercion.

THE "CARISBROOKE" CASE.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—A very important question arises in connexion with the seizure of the steamer *Carisbrooke*, and the act of firing into her, on the high seas, while under the so-called *protection* of the British flag—viz., by what authority did the Chinese vessel act? If I am correctly informed, she is not a national vessel of war in any sense of the word, but merely a cruiser belonging to and paid by the Hoppo of Canton, who farms the revenue of that port from the Viceroy. She is not commissioned by the Peking Government; is simply a cruiser levying squeezes, legal or illegal, for the Hoppo. With the exception of three cruisers belonging to the Maritime Customs, the appointment of whose officers rests with Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, all the so-called Chinese gunboats are merely local vessels, under each Provincial Governor or Intendant of Customs, and they seem to be very little else than organised pirates.

In Mr. Lay's letter to the *Times* on the subject of the appointment of Sherard Osborne, he points out the danger then apprehended from the very circumstances which now exist.

The commanders of these vessels are not commissioned officers belonging to any regular navy, but composed of either Foreigners or, as in the Shanghai gunboats, selected from compradores, bumboat-men, or pilots. Those are most unfit people to be entrusted with the important duties of commanding gunboats or men-of-war.

Those circumstances account for the pertinacity with which those vessels follow up junks and boats trading with Hongkong; but our Government ought to look very narrowly into the constitution and acts of those vessels; and if the seizure of the *Carisbrooke* has no other good effect, it must attract the attention of our authorities as to the right of any of those so-called gunboats to overhaul vessels under the English flag, or molest the harbour of Hongkong.

It appears to me that in any case there was no necessity for firing into the *Carisbrooke*, in order to effect a capture, as she might have been boarded, or even followed into Hongkong, as, if in fault, our authorities would only have been too ready to give her up to the tender mercies of the Chinese.—I am, &c.,

A British Subject.

Law Reports.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, June 24th.

Before Geo. F. Seward, Esq., *Consul-General.*

J. O. Fuller, } *Associates.*
W. C. Tilghman, }

D. M. Henderson *v.* J. K. Thorndike.

Mr. Hannen for the plaintiff.
Mr. Wainewright for the defendant.

This was an action on a contract, to recover the sum of Tls. 5,230.60, together with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, from the 1st January, 1874.

The petition was as follows:—

1.—That on the 11th January, 1873, Mr. J. K. Thorndike, who represented himself as a wharfinger, applied to me for a loan of Shanghai Tls. 10,000, on a lot of tea, stored in Soochow Creek godowns and lumber yard at Shanghai. He said that the tea had been valued at over Shanghai Tls. 12,000; that an offer had just been received and declined for it of Shanghai Tls. 11,250, and he showed me a memorandum of insurance for Tls. 10,000 on this tea from the Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, dated the 11th January, 1873.

2.—That I visited the Soochow Creek godowns, where Mr. J. K. Thorndike showed me 598 boxes of tea, on which he wished to negociate a loan. He also showed me samples of the various kinds of tea in his office.

3.—On the 13th January, 1873, having agreed to advance the money, I handed to Mr. Thorndike my cheque for Shanghai Tls. 10,000, payable to Messrs. J. K. Thorndike & Co., or Order, and received in return godown warrant No. 64 of the 2nd January, 1873, for 598 boxes of tea and the memorandum of insurance previously referred to. He also handed to me a promissory note for Tls. 10,000, and a letter of hypothecation bearing the chop and signature of the Chinaman said to own the tea, and called on the godown warrant Chung-nah. Mr. J. K. Thorndike attached his name as a witness to the letter of hypothecation.

4.—Mr. J. K. Thorndike paid me the interest from time to time up to the 1st January, 1874, and also payments on account of the loan.

5.—During my absence from Shanghai in the Autumn of 1873, Mr. J. K. Thorndike, without any authority or communication from me, delivered the 598 boxes of tea to some one—for on my arrival in Shanghai, on or about the 23rd December, 1873, I found the tea had been removed from the Soochow Creek godowns. Mr. Thorndike admitted delivering the tea to 'Chung-Nah,' said he was very sorry for what had happened; that he would do everything he could for me, and that I should get back all my money. Mr. J. K. Thorndike sent for Chung-nah, who said he had nothing except what he had handed over to Mr. J. K. Thorndike, and that he thought I would get all my money back. I told Mr. J. K. Thorndike that he would have to see me out of the scrape, as it was through his fault that I had got into it.

6.—On the 23rd December, 1873, by cheque due on the 5th January, 1874, Mr. J. K. Thorndike squared up another loan, the interest on the Tls. 10,000 loan for 1873, and paid me back on account of this loan Sh. Tls. 858.40, leaving a balance due to me of Tls. 9,141.60 from the 1st January, 1874. From this date to the 13th May, 1875, I have received Tls. 3,911.00, leaving a balance still due of Sh. Tls. 5,230.60, together with interest from the 1st January, 1874.

7.—I still hold the godown warrant for the lot of tea, and the other documents above referred to. The warrant was duly endorsed and the transfer recorded by Mr. J. K. Thorndike. For the payments Mr. Thorndike made to me from time to time since the 1st January, 1874, I gave him receipts, nearly all of which were marked "on account of the Tls. 10,000 loan," and I never consented in any way to forego my claim for the full amount of loan and interest.

8.—Mr. Thorndike informed me that he and a friend of his had purchased the godowns and the land on which they stood, consequently I considered the former a responsible party, and was content to receive money on account. Now that I cannot get any money from Mr. J. K. Thorndike, I would pray you to order him to pay me the balance due, together with interest from the 1st January, 1874, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

9.—Mr. J. K. Thorndike has not given me the names of the parties to whom he sold the materials handed to him by Chung-nah. I would pray to be informed of the names and addresses of the parties to whom he sold the materials, as is usual and customary. I have applied to Mr. Thorndike for this information.

10.—Mr. J. K. Thorndike also held at his godowns 100,000 superficial feet of Oregon timber, and 25,000 superficial feet of Singapore timber, belonging to Chung-nah, and upon which Mr. Murphy had advanced Tls. 4,005. Mr. Thorndike said there would be a balance over after paying Mr. Murphy, which would be paid to me. I would pray for a detailed statement of account, and for the names and addresses of the parties to whom this timber has been sold. I have applied to Mr. Thorndike for this information.

The answer of the Defendant was :—

1.—The allegations contained in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Paragraphs of the Petition are admitted, but the defendant alleges that, in applying for the loan mentioned in the said first paragraph, and in making the payments mentioned in the said fourth paragraph, he acted merely as agent for the Chinaman, Chung-nah, mentioned in the said third paragraph.

2.—The defendant denies that the delivery of the 598 boxes of Tea mentioned in the fifth paragraph of the Petition was made without any authority or communication from the plaintiff, as alleged in the said last mentioned paragraph, and, on the contrary, he alleges that he had authority from the plaintiff to deliver the said Tea—save, as aforesaid, the defendant admits the allegations contained in the said fifth paragraph.

3.—The defendant admits that he made the several payments mentioned in the sixth paragraph of the Petition, as therein alleged, but he says that all the said payments were made on behalf of, and with money belonging to, the said Chung-nah.

4.—The allegations contained in the seventh paragraph and the first allegation contained in the eighth paragraph of the Petition are admitted.

5.—With reference to the ninth paragraph of the Petition, the defendant says that he does not know the names of the parties therein referred to.

6.—With reference to the tenth paragraph of the Petition, the defendant denies that he in any way guaranteed that there would be any balance over after paying Mr. Murphy. In point of fact, there was no balance over after payment of the amount due to Mr. Murphy.

7.—And the defendant, in answer to the plaintiff's Petition, further says that, as between himself and the plaintiff, all that was done by him, the defendant, in connection with the loan of Tls. 10,000, and the storage of the goods respectively mentioned in the Petition, and otherwise in relation to the subject matter of this suit was done by him without any hire or reward, and was wholly gratuitous, and that he used and exercised reasonable care and diligence in and about the premises, and that if any loss or injury has happened or accrued to the plainaiff, such loss or injury is not due to any neglect or default of the defendant, for which he ought to be held liable.

8.—And the defendant further says in answer to the plaintiff's Petition, that what was done by him in the premises was done with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, or at his request, and that in relation to the subject matter of this suit the defendant acted throughout according to a usual and regular course of business, which was well known to the plaintiff.

Mr. Hannen, in opening the proceedings, said it would be at once clear to the Court, that the first complaint against the defendant was, that being a wharfinger, having certain goods at his wharf, and having given the plaintiff a godown warrant upon them, and also having a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with them, he gave up the goods without the authority of the plaintiff. Defendant said he had received such authority, while plaintiff said this was the first time he had heard anything about authority being given; and he (Mr. Hannen) thought he would be able to show that no authority was given. If the defendant gave up the goods without authority, he would be liable to the extent of damage suffered by the plaintiff in consequence —to the value of the tea he had given up. That liability had been reduced by certain payments, and the defendant would, therefore, be liable for the balance left unpaid, together with interest. If the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to that relief, there would be an end of the matter, and no need to go into the question of accounts; but if, for any reason, the Court should decide that plaintiff was not entitled to recover upon the first issue, it would be necessary to investigate the accounts, the defendant having had other goods of the Chinaman concerned, Chung-nah, on his premises. The defendant had said he was to hold these goods (lumber) in order that he might recoup the plaintiff. Therefore, if the plaintiff was not entitled to recover on the first point, it would become necessary to see whether the defendant had sold those other goods properly, or whether he had not taken some of them over in his own name, or asked for them very low rates in sale. With regard to the names of the parties purchasing, he thought the plaintiff was entitled to have them, in order to verify the accounts, the plaintiff having been very careful with his own accounts. Though matters were somewhat involved, he thought the Court would see the case clearly when the whole circumstances were laid before it. It was useless taking up the time of the Court now, and he would at once call

The plaintiff, who deposed—I first saw the defendant on this matter about the 11th January, 1873. He called upon me, and asked if I was prepared to advance money on tea stored in his godowns, and he showed me a godown warrant, in which 598 boxes of tea were mentioned. The warrant was dated the 2nd of January, 1873, and I think the number was 64. He asked for Tls. 10,000, and said the tea was worth more than Tls. 12,000, and that it had been valued by an expert. He also stated that an offer of a little over Tls. 11,000 had been made a few days before. I made a memorandum of that. On the afternoon of the day on which Mr. Thorndike called upon me, I went to the godowns. He showed me the tea there, and samples of it in the office. I agreed to make the loan, and on the 13th January gave him a cheque for Tls. 10,000, payable to "J. K. Thorndike and Co. or order." That is the cheque now produced.

Mr. Wainewright—We admit all this.

Mr. Hannen said it was difficult to get the points out without examination.

Plaintiff resumed—That now produced is the godown warrant he gave me. It is endorsed by the Chinese owner of the tea, and the transfer is recorded and endorsed on the back in my favour. He also handed me an insurance policy, and subsequently three receipts for insurance. He also handed me a promissory note for Tls. 10,000, and a letter of hypothecation for the 598 boxes of tea to secure the loan, both signed by Chung-nah, and the latter witnessed by the defendant. I had not seen the Chinaman at all. It was a three months' loan—due on the 13th April, 1873. The interest was paid regularly, but the loan itself was not paid. Mr. Thorndike stated that the Chinese had not been able to sell the tea, and he asked for the matter to be allowed to stand over. He also asked me to reduce the rate of interest, and I consented to do so for two months, to 12 per cent. The loan at the end of that time was not paid, and the interest then reverted to the original 18 per cent. per annum. In September, the loan had not been repaid. I then expected to leave Shanghai, so I wrote Mr. Thorndike a letter, dated the 10th September, of which there is a copy, telling him so, and asking to see him. He called on the following day, the 11th, and paid me the interest up to date, for which I gave him a receipt, of which there is a copy. I expressed anxiety to get the loan settled up as it was so much over date. He said the Chinese were not able to sell the tea at a profit; they had a difficulty in getting a good price for it. I had no alternative but to let the matter run on. I told him I was going to Foochow, but I did not start until the 11th of October. Before that date I had seen Thorndike again. He came and paid me a further month's interest, for which I gave him a receipt. The receipt will give the date. I think it was the 8th October. I told him then exactly when I was going to Foochow—on the 11th October—and that I expected to be away about a month. I wanted to know about settling the loan. He said he thought there was little prospect of getting the matter settled up for some little time—it was impossible to close it then. I then told him to write me at Foochow, and gave him my address at the Customs there. I told him I should leave the whole of the documents at the Agra Bank, and that the Bank would deliver the documents upon the payment of my claim. I left on the morning of the 11th. Nothing passed at the interview on the 10th which could authorise Mr. Thorndike to give up the tea without the production of the warrant,—or at any other interview. The 10th was the last time I saw Mr. Thorndike before I started for Foochow. I had never given him any authority to give up possession of the tea, without the documents and the money being paid. I returned to Shanghai, on the 22nd of December. I saw Mr. Thorndike on the following day. I met him on the Bund. He told me he had got bad news for me. I asked what kind. He said he had delivered the tea, and had got no money for it. I said "Good God, what did you do that for, not having any authority to deliver it." He said the Chinese had fooled him, and he entered into a long explanation. I told him I should hold him responsible, that he had got me into a nice mess, and I should expect him to get me out of it. He explained I should be paid up in full. He told me about goods that Chung-nah had handed to him as security for the Tls. 10,000 loan. He sent for Chung-nah to explain to me the state of affairs. Chung-nah simply admitted having received the tea, having sold it, and received the money, and that it was all gone. After that I received several sums from Mr. Thorndike in payment of interest and on account of the loan, which payments are set out in the statement of account that will be handed in. Mr. Thorndike also told me of a lot of lumber belonging to Chung-nah, upon which Mr. Murphy had advanced Tls. 4,000, but that Tls. 1,000 had been paid, leaving a balance Tls. 3,000. Defendant said that lumber was worth a great deal more than had been advanced upon it, and that Chung-nah had handed it over to him, and that after Mr. Murphy's claim was satisfied the balance would be paid to me. It is for that reason that I ask for an account of that balance. On the 2nd February, 1874, defendant handed me a godown warrant (No. 141) for the lumber belonging to Chung-nah, of which he had first spoken to me. I was anxious to get the thing settled up at once, but he advised that it should be sold by him in small lots, and I agreed. I made no arrangement about the price, or that defendant was to take it over himself. He has given me accounts of sales, simply as so much money realised, but he has never given me any names of persons to whom he sold the stuff. He afterwards took over some of it himself, not by agreement. He told me after, that he had done it. The accounts of the sale of the lumber were kept separate from all others. In April of this year, the account showed a balance of Tls. 25.57 due to me upon the sale of all the lumber and goods called for by the godown warrant, No. 141. I received the balance as the amount shown to be due to me by defendant's account—not as a full settlement of my claim, but as a settlement of everything under the godown warrant No. 141. I believe the value of the tea would have covered my loan, but by his giving it up I am out of pocket Tls. 5,230.60 principal and about Tls. 1,210.58 interest, making my account on the 1st June, Tls. 6,541.18. I have delayed an action against Mr. Thorndike, hoping to have the matter settled, and because he made some payments. He has refused to make any further payments. I have demanded payment on the promissory from Chung-nah, but I believe he is bankrupt. Previous to the answer to this petition, Mr. Thorndike never denied his liability to me. He has never answered the letter in which I asked for payment of the balance. Before receiving the account, he never alleged that he had my authority for delivering the tea. I never ratified his act in parting with the tea, I objected to it.

By Mr. Wainewright—I objected to it as soon as I heard of it. The first I heard of it was by Mr. Thorndike telling me about it, and that there was a chance of my losing my money. I knew nothing about it before. I have had other loan transactions with Mr. Thorndike. In the earlier part of 1873, I advanced Tls. 3,000 through Mr. Thorndike on some lumber. The warrant produced is probably the same. I recollect lending money on some such document. I am not sure whether it was loaned to Mr. Thorndike or to Chung-nah. The lumber was in the Soochow Creek godowns. I could look up the whole case, but it having nothing to do with the present case I have not looked it up. I gave notice to produce that godown warrant, because I wanted to see how the warrants corresponded. I have no mark upon it, but I believe the warrant, No. 107, of 2nd July, is the warrant on which I advanced the Tls. 3,000. I cannot remember when it was paid off, but I think it was the 5th January, 1874, by a cheque that was post-dated. I hand in a receipt for the cheque; it is dated 23rd December, 1873. I cannot positively recollect the details of the case, nor whether I handed back the warrant when I received the cheque, or before the timber was sold. The letter produce, of 2nd Feb., 1874, was in my handwriting. (It acknowledged the receipt of the warrant and returned another—the one now in question). I recollect no conversation with the defendant in September or October 1874, except the ones I have mentioned. I do not remember anything being said about my getting any other security for my money except the tea. The goods I realised afterwards are included in warrant No. 141. The receipt of that warrant is acknowledged in the letter of the 2nd Feb.,—it was handed back to Mr. Thorndike in Mr. Seward's presence on the 20th April, 1875. Mr. Thorndike handed me from time to time an account of how much lumber he had sold. That is what I meant by the separate account. I have no book in which are stated accounts between Mr. Thorndike and Mr. Murphy. I know nothing of such book, nor have I ever seen it. The receipt of Tls. 126.80 is entered in the account; it is a receipt given for interest. In connection with the Tls. 10,000 loan, I did not see any Chinaman; but when I afterwards (when the tea had been delivered) saw Chung-nah, I recognised him as a man with whom I had had previous transactions. Chung-nah said he never had the Tls. 3,000 loan—that Mr. Thorndike had it all.

Re-examined by Mr. HANNEN—If the Tls. 3,000 were lent to Chung-nah, I did not know who Chung-nah was,—it merely represented a name to me. The loans that I had made to him before were under the name of Tsaw-tsze foug. At that time he lived in the French Concession. I never knew him under the name of Tsing-ah. I am almost certain that the payment by Mr. Boyd's cheque was made on the 5th January. I can refresh my memory by my pass book. (Referred to, and found to be so.) I had an arbitration case before Mr. Seward in connection with Mr. Murphy, and among the papers returned to me by either by Mr. Seward or Mr. Bradford, I found the warrant No. 107, and sent it to Mr. Thorndike with the letter of the 2nd February. I think it must have passed into the possession of the Consulate through Mr. Thorndike. The arrangement that the warrant No. 141 was to be retained by me was a special one. It was to be retained by me while the lumber was being sold. The total number of loans was three—there might have been another—through Mr. Thorndike. If there was a fourth, it must have been before January, 1873.

Mr. HANNEN said that closed the plaintiff's case.

The Court then adjourned till half-past one.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon,

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said he did not propose to make any observations before calling evidence in reply to the claim; and, for the sake of convenience, he would first call,

W. S. WETMORE, who deposed—I know a Chinaman whose name might be spelled Sing Ching-chon, called by others Jim. We have had business transactions with him in the sale of timber. We have sold timber to him—cargoes of timber. Have known him personally since 1872. In the autumn of 1873, we sold him, on the 20th or 23rd October, the cargo of the *Garibaldi*.

Mr. HANNEN objected that there was no foundation for this evidence, and he could not see how it was relevant.

The COURT decided to take the evidence subject to its relevancy.

Witness resumed—We sold the cargo of the *Garibaldi* to the Chinaman now in Court (Jim), for about Tls. 10,000 or Tls. 11,000. He entered into a regular contract for its purchase. I considered he was competent to carry out a contract, from my previous experience of him. The cargo was being stored in Mr. Thorndike's lumber-yard, when the Chinaman failed. After that, we notified to Mr. Thorndike to hold the cargo subject to our order, and he did so. I think that direction was given on the 6th November, 1873. I do not remember saying anything to Mr. Thorndike about this man at the time of the sale. He had been aware that we had previous sales with the Chinaman, as he had taken part in one or two of them. The timber was ultimately sold and delivered to our order. Our compradore took possession of it, and paid us for it. The cargo of the *Garibaldi* was 373,452 feet of timber, at Tls. 30 per 1000 feet; and 100,000 laths, at Tls. 35 per 100 bundles—about Tls. 11,000 in all.

Mr. HANNEN said he had no questions to put to the witness.

Defendant, being next sworn, deposed—I carry on business in Shanghai, and among other things store timber. I recollect the circumstances connected with the loan of Tls. 10,000. The dates given by the plaintiff, I think are correct; but I cannot remember distinctly. The tea was represented to me to be worth over Tls. 12,000. I told the plaintiff for whom I wanted the money. I was first introduced to the plaintiff by the Chinaman present in Court, spoken of by Mr. Wetmore as "Jim." He was sometimes called "Jim" and at other times he signed a house name—that of a small firm in French town,—at other times he signed his own name. I have known him as Jim for ten years. I also know him by the names Szing-hah and Chung-nah. The plaintiff most decidedly knew the man I was applying for the loan of Tls. 10,000 for. I mentioned that it was required for "Jim." Plaintiff did not arrange for paying for the storage of the tea. The Chinaman paid me, I got no profit from the plaintiff on the transaction—no consideration was agreed upon between us. There was never anything said with regard to it. I remember the plaintiff leaving Shanghai at the end of 1873; I had an interview with him about this loan before he went away—a few days before he left. On that occasion I told him that the Chinese who held the tea had not succeeded in selling it, but they would like to have it so arranged that they could dispose of it in his absence. I further stated to him that there was a cargo of Oregon timber that was expected to arrive, and was liable to come into port at any date within ten days, which the Chinaman intended to purchase. I asked him if I could let the tea go in his absence, and take security on this cargo of timber, should it arrive and they purchased it. He told me to do so—to let the tea go, for he did not like to "chuck his money into the bank," and lose interest. That was his expression. He said he would allow me to do what I thought was best for his interest in regard to it. There was a general understanding between us that, when I had a sale of goods in which he was concerned, and did not succeed in loaning the money again, I was to place the money in the Agra Bank. He did not tell me that the documents regarding the Tls. 10,000 loan were in the Agra Bank. After plaintiff had gone to Foochow, I learned that the *Garibaldi* cargo had been purchased by Chung-nah. I learned that from Frazar & Co., and also from their compradore, Kummin. The timber was consigned to Frazar & Co., and belonged to a party for whom Rowse is agent. Rowse also told me that Chung-nah had brought his cargo. I believed Chung-nah to be a man of substance, and knew that he had carried out similar contracts before, and had purchased cargoes of Frazar & Co., and also of Hanbury, to arrive. I witnessed some contracts he had made. He also entered into arrangements with Olyphant & Co. for a large cargo, previous to the *Garibaldi's* cargo. The cargo of the *Garibaldi* was delivered into my yard, and I believed it to be the Chinaman's property. The timber commenced coming in before any of the tea passed out. The understanding was that I was to give up the tea and take the timber instead. I had no suspicion that there was anything wrong until Chung-nah came to my room and told me that he had "broke off." At that time the tea had all been delivered out, and the timber had nearly all come in. The rest afterwards came in. I then found out that the timber was not his property. I was informed so by Frazar & Co. and their compradore. I was notified by the order (produced) from Frazar & Co. to hold the timber for them. The date of the order was 6th November, 1873. When I received that order, all the tea had gone out. The timber became the property of Frazar & Co., because Chung-nah had failed, and could not carry out his contract. I had had previous contracts with Chung-nah, in cases of loans from the plaintiff, on security of goods in my godowns, and had sold the material or goods before I received the warrant. The plaintiff had never objected to my doing so. It was the understanding that I should do so in his absence. When he came from Foochow, I immediately told him what had happened. I saw him in his office, and not in the street. I told him everything in connection with it. I showed him some timber and so forth, stowed in my yard by "Jim," and told him he would have the benefit of it. I told Chung-nah, when he told me he had failed, that all goods of his under lien to Murphy and Henderson, I should hold for their benefit. The timber warrant, No. 161, was Chung-nah's property, and was not under lien to anybody. That timber I took for plaintiff's benefit, and sold it. There was no other property in the yard belonging to him, except what Mr. Murphy had a lien upon. That was upon a warrant, No. 95, which is lost. Mr. Murphy had a lien of Tls. 4,000 upon it. It realized rather less than that sum. I told plaintiff that there would be a surplus on that timber, and thought at the time there would be. The Tls. 1,000 were paid to Mr. Murphy out of a sale of part of this timber. The remainder of the timber did not realize the balance of Mr. Murphy's claim. After plaintiff's return, timber declined in price very much, and I thought I should not realize. I told Chung-nah that I should pass the remnant of timber over to his friends, and that they must become responsible to Mr. Murphy for his claim. There was a deficiency, which they had to make up out of their own pockets. The portion that I sold, was to Chinese; but I cannot give their names. I did not take over any of it myself. I got the best price I could. I sold all the material called for by warrant No. 141, except a few spars, which were given to Rowse by direction of the plaintiff. They have been sold since and accounted for. I told the plaintiff that I should want to take over some of the timber, but did not. I sold part of it to a Chinaman, and it was used for bridges and bunding. I told the plaintiff that I thought it was a very good sale, to wind the whole thing up, as most of the remnant was rubbish. I have never admitted to the plaintiff that I was liable in this particular transaction. It was by his authority that I delivered the tea. I talked to him about it, and told him that I acted according to his instructions. To-day is the first time that I have heard him deny it was by his authority that the tea was delivered. I cannot give the name of the purchasers under warrant No. 141, except one, Ching-chong. The accounts I have given the plaintiff are correct in every particular. I had a book relating to the timber that was under lien to Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff. I made all the entries in it as I sold. It contained an account of the timber in both the 95 and 141 warrants. I cannot find that book now. I have looked for it.

By Mr. HANNEN—I kept books connected with my wharfinger business. I made entries of goods and so forth, but there are no entries with regard to loans. They were outside my business, and for other people. The goods I delivered out under warrant 95 and 141 were entered in my books as goods delivered. They were in the book that was stolen from my office. When Chung-nah failed, I got a book and labelled it, showing it contained entries of timber belonging to Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff. My books were not kept in a way to correspond with the godown warrants.

By the COURT—I used a special book for Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff, because it enabled me to make out the bills easily on their account. I wished to keep their matters distinct from the rest.

By Mr. HANNEN—Mr. Murphy got his whole Tls. 4,000 back, but no interest. Chung-nah told me that there was a gentleman named Henderson who lent money on good security. That was the first I heard of the plaintiff, and is what I mean by Chung-nah introducing me to him. Plaintiff knows Chung-nah under the name of Jim and also by the others. He knew him at the time of the loan. He spoke to me familiarly of the names. I do not remember receiving the letter (produced) from the plaintiff regarding the Tls. 10,000 loan, and asking me to get the Chinese to sign it and place their chop on, and also asking me to sign as a witness. I only remember one occasion on which I reloaned money without placing it in the Agra Bank. The plaintiff told me to allow the tea to go out of the godowns, and take security on a cargo of timber that was to come. The thing was talked over frequently, by Chung-nah, both in the office and at my house. I knew the timber was not to be paid before it was all delivered, and I let the tea go out before all the cargo was in. At that time Chung-nah was living in French Town, where he had a small timber yard. His contract with Messrs. Olyphant & Co. was not carrried out, because of his failure. Before that he had bought half-a-dozen cargoes in one year. I do not remember about the Tls. 5,000 loan, and have some impression that Chung-nah got it himself from the plaintiff. In payment of the Tls. 3,000, I gave the plaintiff a cheque, payable in a few days, from Boyd & Co. It was not for Tls. 3,000 quite, but the plaintiff gave me up the warrant. I cannot swear whether he gave it to me then or not. I talked to the plaintiff about the sale of the timber, and I advised that it should be sold in small quantities, but told him I wished he would get some one else to sell it. He said something about my having got him into a mess, and he should look to me to get him out of it. I think the warrant No. 107 was not handed in by myself at the arbitration. (This was the warrant, returned by mistake to the plaintiff, and afterwards sent by him to the defendant.) I sold the stuff called for by the 107 warrant, received the money, and paid it to the plaintiff before I received the warrant. It was more than the amount of the Tls. 3,000, loaned on account of the timber in the 107 warrant. More than half the timber was turned over to Ching-nah's friends, and I arranged with them to pay the balance of Mr. Murphy's claim in full. During the transaction, timber had very much depreciated in value—from half to a third. I remember writing the plaintiff that I should try to use the Singapore timber in the erection of the bridge. I had arranged with the Chinaman to take it, which he was very loath to do, as it was in such a bad condition. The book containing the original entry of each of these sales is lost.

By Mr. Wainewright—The book (produced) in which I entered deliveries of goods, was not kept regularly; but in the book that is lost the entries of sales on the plaintiff's account were kept regularly, as the bills would have proved. I was told by Frazar & Co., and by Rowse, that Chung-nah had purchased the *Garibaldi's* cargo. I was told that the price was to be paid according as so much timber was delivered. I heard that the contract with Olyphant & Co. had been made, but not that it had failed. That ship had not arrived. On looking at the receipt produced, it is my impression that the Tls. 3,000 loan was not a continuation of the Tls. 5,000 loan. These people, I believe, got money from the plaintiff before I knew him, but I know nothing about it. In all the three cases of sales of timber under warrants 95, 107, and 141, I sold and delivered before the warrants were delivered to me. Looking at the depreciation in the price of timber, I do not think I could have got more for it than Chung-nah's friends did. I was pleased to make such an arrangement with them.

M. W. Murphy, sworn, deposed.—In the first part of July, 1873, I had a loan on some timber in defendant's yard. I do not remember the number of the warrant. I did not know the Chinaman at the time. Defendant told me of the arrangement made for the Chinaman's friends to take over the timber not sold by him. I got my Tls. 4,000 back, but without interest. Defendant gave me a Chinese bank order for the amount. I got no interest at all. The Chinaman had failed, and I could not get it. I was satisfied with getting back my principal.

Mr. Hannen said he had no questions to ask the witness.

The Court then adjourned.

June 25th.

The Court resumed to-day at half-past one.

Tsau-tsz-fong, examined through Dr. Yates, interpreter, deposed—I remember receiving Tls. 10,000 loan, in January, 1873. Mr. Thorndike went to Mr. Henderson, and borrowed it for me. I saw Mr. Henderson before the loan was effected, and came to a verbal understanding with him about it. Mr. Henderson agreed that, on the deposit of the tea in the godowns, he would advance the money. I have known Mr. Henderson four or five years, and have had transactions in money matters with him before this one. I live in French Town. Mr. Henderson has been to my house a time or two. It was not at my house I spoke to him about this money. I went to his office. I agreed with Frazar & Co. to purchase the cargo of the *Garibaldi.* I signed in a book, and paid bargain-money, but do not remember the exact amount—somewhere about Tls. 500. I ordered the cargo to be landed at Mr. Thorndike's woodyard. I believed I should be able to complete my contract. I did not know I could not complete it until just before the season, or Chinese festival, when I had to pay. I had bought five or six cargoes previously and paid for them.

By Mr. Hannen—The tea that was hypothecated to Mr. Henderson, was in chests, each averaging from 30 to 50 catties in weight. On the 2nd July, 1873, I received Tls. 3,000 from Mr. Henderson, through Mr. Thorndike. It was on account of lumber. I paid godown rent for the deposit of the timber and the tea. The *Garibaldi* arrived in the Chinese 9th moon. I sold the 598 chests of tea to a broker, but I do not know where it went to. I think it was distributed among foreign hongs. I told Mr. Henderson that I was under the impression that the greater part of it went to Reid, Evans & Co. (*Lee-tai.*) The tea went out as the cargo of lumber went in. I think it must have been about the 18th or 20th of the 9th moon,—the latter date being the 8th of November. I feel sure it was in the 9th moon. I bought a diamond ring in the 6th month of that year, and gave it to Mr. Thorndike. I paid Tls. 200 for it.

Re-examined by Mr. Wainewright—The 9th moon in 1873 began on October 21st. The delivery of the timber in, began before the delivery of the tea out—I think one-third of the timber was in the yard before any of the tea went out. I have known Mr. Thorndike more than 10 years, and have had business connection with him all the time. He was first my master, and then taught me my business. I gave Mr. Thorndike the diamond ring from feelings of gratitude. He had given me a watch, and taught me my business, so I thought I was bound to make him a return.

Mr. Hannen said the Court would observe that the defendant's answer disclosed nothing but the alleged fact that the tea had been delivered on the plaintiff's authority. No details were given, and he did not know what course the other side meant to pursue regarding it. But certain evidence having now been given, he must ask to be permitted to call rebutting testimony on behalf of the plaintiff.

No objection being offered, Mr. Hannen called

J. B. Manson, who deposed—On the 9th October, 1873, we bought 619 half-chests of tea, of which 598 half-chests comprised gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson, 21 half-chests of the quantity being young hyson. The weight of the whole was by our invoice-book, 262 piculs 88 catties. Tea when weighed by the purchaser generally varies from the weight given by the Chinese seller. I have the Chinese book also, containing the entries of the purchase. The tea came into our godown on the 12th Oct., 1873. We weighed it on the 13th, and shipped it on the 21st of the same month.

By Mr. Wainewright.—I did not buy this tea myself. It was bought from Yu Sung-kee. It was all green tea—the sizes being very much alike. Imperial and hyson are quite different. There were 21 half-chests of hyson, and 163 of what we call imperial in the invoice—a Chinaman might call it by a different name. Our invoice says—160 gunpowder; 163 imperial, and 275 young hyson, 21 hyson. I am not a teaman myself, but I know that gunpowder is called imperial, and imperial gunpowder;—it just depends where it is going to. It is done to suit the market. I know the date it came in by our godown book, which is kept by our compradore. I do not know where the tea came from.

By Mr. Hannen.—Yu Sung-kee was a broker. He has bolted. It is our affair to class the teas and put down their names.

Si-ah-Woon, next called, deposed—I am Reid, Evans & Co.'s compradore. The book produced is the godown book. The entry before me is of 619 half-chests. They finished coming into the godown on the 12th Oct., foreign day. The tea came from Yu Sung-kee to us. I do not know exactly where it came from originally.

Chih-Tsing-Sung (otherwise known as "No. 7.") deposed—I know Chung-nah, *alias* "Jim." I know that he had some timber in Mr. Thorndike's yard last year, on which Mr. Murphy lent some money. I do not know the amount that was lent. When it was sold, I paid to Mr. Thorndike, for Mr. Murphy, Tls 2,400. Mr. Thorndike asked me to secure Mr. Murphy, and I did so. When I became security for Mr. Murphy, I wanted to know what went with the timber. I found it had been sold to Ching Chong, to make a bund. I and other friends paid Tls. 200 or Tls. 300 to make up Mr. Murphy's amount.

By Mr. Hannen—I am a wood-dealer. I was in Mr. Thorndike's employ for more than a year, until about the 10th moon of 1873.

That closed the defendant's case.

Mr. Wainewright said it now became his duty to address to the Court some few observations on behalf of the defendant. He need not say it was a very important case to both gentlemen concerned, because a considerable sum of money was involved. There had been great loss of money, and the question was, which of them was to suffer. He thought the Court would see that there were two main points to which it would be necessary to direct attention. First,—Whether the plaintiff did or did not authorise the defendant to part with the tea, and substitute another security, in the shape of timber, for it. If the delivery out of the tea was a wholly unauthorised act on the part of the defendant, he was liable to the plaintiff for the damage he might have sustained by that act. But assuming that the plaintiff did authorise the change of one security for another, the second point would be—Did the defendant, in transacting the business, exercise reasonable care, such care as would absolve him from liability. On the first point, the direct and principal evidence was the oath of the two parties concerned. The plaintiff swore that he did not authorise the defendant to let the tea go, and take the timber instead. The defendant, on the other hand, swore positively that plaintiff did authorise him, before he went to Foochow, to give up the tea, in the event of its being sold by the Chinese, and to continue the loan on the security of the timber. He would point out that, apart from the word of these two gentlemen, there were other things to be considered; and he would submit that the surrounding circumstances of the case on which the evidence of what had transpired rested, entitled the defendant's evidence to be believed, and not that of the plaintiff. Mr. Wainewright then quoted the evidence of both plaintiff and defendant, on the main issues, as reported, and then went on to say, that the evidence of the plaintiff showed that he said he would allow his money to remain on loan, secured by the cargo of timber, as he did not want to "chuck his money into the bank." It was very probable that plaintiff would take that course. He was a gentleman who appeared to do a good deal in the way of money-lending, and was getting 18 per cent. for the loans he advanced. He would not want to place his money in a bank, where, as he (Mr. Wainewright) understood, he would get only 5 per cent. for fixed deposit; and he would put it to the Court that a gentleman of Mr. Thorndike's position, against whose good name there was not the slightest reflection, would not be likely to deliver over another person's property without permission. It was a fact that he did let the tea go, but he contended that he did propose it to the plaintiff, and that the latter sanctioned it. He would ask the Court to discard from its mind the fact of the warrant being given up or not, for it did not bear on the case at all. If the defendant's story was true, that one security was to be substituted for another, the document could still be in the Agra Bank, and the delivery take place without it. The plaintiff said the Bank would deliver up the warrant on payment of the money; but, if the money was not forthcoming, they would, of course, on their own part, refuse to give it up. But the tea was delivered without it, which was a very common thing to do in the defendant's way of doing business, and also in that of the plaintiff's. The plaintiff had said that he believed that the warrant, now in the hands of the Court, the security for the Tls. 3,000 loan, was handed to Mr. Seward on a former occasion by the defendant. He submitted that that statement was totally inconsistent with the letter which had been produced and read, and which distinctly showed that plaintiff did not previously give back the warrant to the defendant. If that letter were looked at carefully, it would be seen that the warrant did not get into Mr. Seward's hands through the defendant. That fact showed that the plaintiff's recollection was not at all times clear on these transactions; and there was another thing pointing in the same direction, with regard to the plaintiff's loss of recollection, and how far his statements were to be relied on. He said he did not know the Chinaman; but the man himself came forward, and said he was an old acquaintance of the plaintiff's, who had visited at his house in French Town, and that he spoke to him about this very loan Tls. 10,000. The Chinaman said that plaintiff told him he would make it, if the tea was placed in defendant's godowns; yet plaintiff came into Court, and said he knew nothing of the Chinaman, which he (Mr. Wainewright) thought was very significant of plaintiff's powers of recollection. He contended that in point of fact the plaintiff did authorise the defendant to do what he had done—to continue the loan on the substituted security of the timber, as was very natural for him to do when the difference in interest was considered. So far for that point, upon which he had the greatest confidence that the Court would say that the defendant was authorised by the plaintiff to let the tea go. Then as to the second point,—the question of carefulness. On that point it was necessary to trouble the Court with a little law, but of a very simple kind. He would first draw the attention of the Court to two or three propositions which bore on the case. Defendant must be taken as being a wharfinger or warehouseman, undertaking to store goods and to account for them when called upon to do so; and he was also a special agent for plaintiff. As a wharfinger, he was a bailee of a special kind. (Parsons, on Contracts; vol. 2, p. 87.) In that book would be found a definition of the different classes of bailees; and in this case, he submitted that the defendant was a bailee of the third class. As regarded his position with the plaintiff, he was a gratuitous bailee—he did not look to plaintiff for any remuneration in the matter. But as a wharfinger, and issuing these documents, or warrants, he did get remuneration from parties placing goods in his hands. But both had mutual benefit—the one had the benefit of storage charges, and the other the benefit of the storage of the goods. That brought the defendant within the definition of a bailee of the third class. Now, regarding the question of different degrees of care that was required, he would read a paragraph in Parsons, preceding the one he had before cited. That the defendant was bound to take care of property entrusted to him, there was no doubt, but the Courts had established three degrees of care,—first, slight care; second, ordinary care, such as a person takes of his own concerns; and third, great care,—which was the degree higher than the ordinary care and thoughtfulness that a man gave to his own concerns. There were also three different degrees of negligence provided for. He should contend that in this case the defendant was liable for common and reasonable care, and upon that point would refer the Court to "Story on Bailments, pp. 406, 407, 408, on common and reasonable care; and also to pp. 413 and 414 on cases of wharfingers, which did not seem distinguishable from those of warehousemen. The leading case in English law was that of "Coggs *v.* Barnard" (Smith's Leading Cases; vol. 1, p. 197), which supported what both Parsons and Story said, and agreed with them on the point that the defendant was bound to use ordinary care.

The Court asked if it was contended that ordinary care was not used?

Mr. Wainewright said he thought that was the question to be tried, namely, assuming that defendant was authorised to let the tea go, whether he did or did not use ordinary care in doing so; and he (Mr. Wainewright) was going to say it was a question for a jury, as men of common sense, to decide. There was no technical law upon it. Upon that part of the case, he would refer the Court to "Doorman *v.* Jenkins"—a leading case, (2, Adolphus & Ellis); and he would ask—Did defendant exercise reasonable care in this transaction? He submitted that the evidence showed that he did. He had to deal with a man whom he had known for many years, and with whom he had had numerous transactions; he knew he was a man of some substance, who had contracted for and paid for cargoes of timber to a large amount; and he was told by all the parties concerned that he had contracted to purchase this particular cargo. Defendant had no reason whatever to doubt that the cargo would become Chung-nah's sole property,—the man said he was going to land it at defendant's place, and it was landed there,—and defendant had no reason whatever to believe or suspect that it was not the Chinaman's property until one day he came to him, and said he was "broke off," and the timber had become the property of some one else. He (Mr. Wainewright), thought the Court would be satisfied it was true as defendant and the Chinaman had said,—that the timber came into the yard as the tea was going out;—the Chinaman, in fact said a third of the timber had been delivered before any of the tea was removed. He had now only to deal with the evidence which had just been given. His friend had brought two witnesses, one of whom (Manson) had said that in October, 1873, his firm purchased 619 chests of tea from a Chinaman, between whom and the defendant there was not shown to be the slightest connection, further than that in those 619 chests, were 598 half-chests, and that these received names, such as gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson. The coincidence of the number was the only connecting link to show that the two lots of tea were the same. Now, the defendant's delivery book was the only book in which the delivery was recorded. It was there stated that it began on the 25th of October and ended on the 8th of November. Of course if his friend's evidence was right, the defendant must have falsified the entry of the dates of the delivery of the tea, and made it appear three weeks later than it actually was. But if the Court referred to the warrant, No. 64, it would find that the tea was classified in it, and that the classification did not agree with that given by his friend's witness. No doubt there were 598 boxes of green tea—350 boxes of gunpowder, 21 of imperial and 227 of young hyson. Now instead of there being 350 boxes of gunpowder, Mr. Manson said there were only 160; while instead of there being only 21 of imperial, he said there 163. Those were the quantities given by Mr. Manson, who himself admitted that they were delusive. It was in fact only one more delusion added to the others; and his friend had failed to connect the tea in question with that now spoken of in every particular but one,—that of number. Reid, Evans, & Co.'s compradore said he did not know where the tea came from; and how the Court upon such evidence could convict the defendant of a deliberate falsification of his books he could not conceive. He did not believe the Court would do so, the fact being that the defendant had made every reasonable enquiry that any reasonable man would make, as to the ownership of the timber, and that he parted with the tea only as the timber came in. That, he contended, was ordinary care, and he submitted that, therefore, the defendant was not liable. In conclusion, he asked that, having acted with fairness and care, was the defendant to be held liable because of the failure of another person to carry out a contract? He thought the Court would look at defendant's conduct as that of an honest man, who had acted throughout this transaction with all due care and prudence, and that he was not liable to make good the loss of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Hannen, in commencing his reply on behalf of the plaintiff, said he would first deal with the question of identifying the 598 chests of tea with that sold to Reid, Evans & Co., Chung-nah had admitted that some of the tea had gone from defendant's godowns to Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co. Next, when they came into Court, they heard, for the first time, that the timber was a running security. They went to Reid, Evans & Co.'s, and found the exact number of chests, with some other kind in excess, and the weights tolerably agreeing. They had gone to Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co.'s only 10 minutes before coming into Court that day, and it was an extremely natural thing that it should occur to the plaintiff that they were the identical chests. But that he (Mr. Hannen) would leave to the opinion of the Court. There was only one other point with respect to the identification, and he was very sorry to have to bring it forward, but in the present position of the case it was unavoidable. If they turned to the list in the defendant's book, they would find that he was in the habit of entering the name of the month,—May for instance—with two dots under it for every following entry in that month—not repeating the name of the month. For the months of June, July, and August, the same thing was done. Next to August came October 7th, written over an erasure, and occurring where September might have been entered. So they had all those entries brought into October instead of September. There was the fact, but he didnot make any insinuation respecting it, and would leave it to the Court. It was a thing, however, tha the was bound to mention, and he would leave the Court say whether there was anything init or not.

A note from Mr. Manson was here handed to Mr. Hannen, who on opening it, said he would read it if the Court chose. It was with reference to further evidence, which Messrs. Reid Evans & Co's teaboy could give as to the identity of the 598 chests of tea.

Mr. Wainewright said if that evidence was to be taken, he would have to recall Chung-nah, and it would probably lead to a great cloud of other evidence. The case was now closed, and he thought the Court would not be justified in hearing more evidence.

The Court said it sat to do strict justice between the parties, and was prepared to listen to anything that tended to assist it in the discharge of its duties.

Mr. Wainewright said then if this new evidence was called, he supposed he would be at liberty to call what additional testimony to rebut it that he could obtain?

Mr. Hannen said he was prepared to let the case rest upon the evidence already given, if the Court so decided.

The Court said it would now hear the arguments, and looking to the circumstances would allow the Plaintiff to adduce further evidence, if he considered it desirable upon an inquiry as to the facts which seemed to develope themselves.

Mr. Wainewright—And I shall be at liberty to bring rebutting evidence.

The Court acquiesced.

Mr. Hannen resumed by saying that he coincided with his friend, that the main points of the case were—Was there authority given to remove the tea; and, if so,—Was there reasonable care and skill shown on the part of the defendant? The whole of defendant's story depended mainly on the fact whether he told the plaintiff that there was this cargo of timber at the wharf, and that Chung-nah had bought it. That was, when the plaintiff was going away in October. The ship did not arrive till the 18th, and the sale did not take place till the 20th; and it was highly improbable that the defendant should go to the plaintiff, and detail to him about a lot of timber that had not arrived,—plaintiff having left on the 11th October. The defendant's story was attempted to be corroborated by the statement that plaintiff allowed defendant to do the same thing in other matters. According to defendant, there had been a loan of Tls. 3,000 and another of Tls. 10,000. Nothing appeared to have been done towards paying off the Tls. 3,000 loan, until the 23rd December, 1873,—after the tea had been parted with, when it was paid up in one lump sum. Therefore up to that time there had been no transaction on which such a course of business could be founded. With regard to the next point, his observations would be brief, because, as Mr. Wainewright had said, there was benefit on both sides. Some benefit had accrued to the plaintiff, on account of his getting a certain amount of interest, and to the defendant by the warehousing of the security. In looking at the whole of the evidence, he (Mr. Hannen) felt bound to say that, from the accuracy of the plaintiff's statements,—the accuracy with which he kept his accounts—he thought the Court would rather accept his statements than the defendant's. Everything tended to show that there was no authority given to deliver up the tea. Two points raised by Mr. Wainewright were absolutely worthless. One was that Chung-hah was an old acquaintance, that he was well known to the plaintiff, who, however, did not know him by that name. The evidence in support of that point was given by Chung-nah himself, who said that he had spoken to the plaintiff himself about it. The plaintiff denied that statement,—he took it that the loan was for some Chinaman, whom he did not know—and surely, the plaintiff's word was to be taken as well as that of Chung-nah. Plaintiff looked upon defendant as an agent of the Chinaman, but he did not then know who the Chinaman was. Only when he was at length brought into his presence, did he know that Chung-nah was a man whom he had known by other names. With respect to the warrant that had got into the hands of the Consulate, it was possible that the plaintiff had made a mistake, but was that to invalidate the whole of his statement? Under those circumstances he was bound to think—and he hoped the Court would also think—that the version given by the plaintiff was the correct one, and that the defendant was mistaken in supposing there was any authority given to him to give up the tea, Now, supposing there was authority given, the question that would arise, was—Did defendant take sufficient and ordinary care in carrying out that authority? Upon that point, he would refer the Court to the case of "Shields *v.* Blackburn" (Smith's Leading Cases, p.p. 194 and 195) on the question of a gratuitous bailee. He urged that the defendant, being a wharfinger and warehouseman, ought to have shown that amount of skill with respect to goods received into his godowns, as to know who was the person who had actual control of the goods. If he had enquired with respect to the timber, he would have found that Frazar & Co. had the control over it. But he thought the defendant was in this position: Chung-nah was under a contract to take the timber, and he believed the timber was Chung-nah's property. Therefore, if he thought the timber was Chung-nah's, he ought not to have paid any attention to the letter of Frazar & Co.,—he ought to have held on to the timber for the good of the plaintiff. If he knew the timber was not Chung-nah's property, but belonged to Frazar and Co., then he was quilty of negligence the other way. On either side he was guilty of negligence, for which he must be deemed liable. He (Mr. Hannen), therefore, thought the Court would determine that there *was* negligence on the part of defendant, in the mode he had conducted this business. Through that negligence, the plaintiff had lost Tls. 5,000 with interest. Defendant went to him to ask for the loan, for the purpose of carrying on his business; he took upon himself to change the security, and by that change of security the plaintiff had lost his money. Therefore, the defendant was bound to pay. He would not now urge the question of accounts, but he must say that the finishing up of Mr. Murphy's transaction showed a very curious way of doing business. There were two people holding a lien on certain goods. The defendant went to Chung-nah's friends and got them to secure Mr. Murphy, but he did nothing with respect to the claims of the plaintiff. He (Mr. Hannen) would, however, rest his case on the first position, and not press for the production of accounts now.

The Court—Then you will make no application to put in further evidence.

Mr. Hannen said he was quite prepared to leave the case as it stood. The reference to further evidence, in the note he had received, was, however, very extraordinary.

The Court said it would take no further trouble in the matter, until Mr. Hannen had had an opportunity ot examining further into the new evidence.

Mr. Hannen said if he decided not to take the new evidence, the Court would decide the case as it stood; but if the new evidence was resolved to be taken, notice would be given to the other side.

Mr. Wainewright objected that it would create a very bad precedent, to take fresh evidence at this stage of the case—to see that they were going all over Shanghai to obtain new evidence in support of a weak case. For his part, he would not like to ask the Court to do it.

The Court—The new evidence sprang up in the course of the case.

Mr. Wainewright—And I understand, the new evidence will be confined to that of the tea boy.

It was arranged that Mr. Hannen should inform the Court on Monday morning, whether the new evidence would be wanted, and that the plaintiff should have liberty to bring such evidence on the point of identification of the tea as he thought fit, giving notice to Mr. Wainewright, in order that he should have an opportunity of rebutting it.

Shanghai, June 30th.

Before Geo. F. Seward, Esq., *Consul-General.*
J. F. Kelly,
A. A. Fisher, } *Assessors.*
C. H. MacCaslin,

Obtaining Money and Goods by False Pretences.

Charles F. Meyers was charged on three indictments with the above offence. The prisoner, who presented a remarkably respectable exterior, both in manner and dress, repeated his declaration that he was an American citizen. The indictments were, first, for having on the 22nd of June, obtained from Messrs. Henry Muller and Co., by falsely representing himself to be Paymaster of the U.S.S. *Palos*, a gold watch, chain, and charm, and a gold and platinum-ring, of the total value of $246; second, for obtaining $20, from Cheap Jack & Co., by falsely representing himself to the John Roche, pay clerk of the U.S.S. *Monocacy*; and third, with obtaining $5 from Tung-ah-qua, by again falsely representing himself as the Paymaster of the *Palos*.

The indictments having been read over to the prisoner, he said, with respect to the charge of obtaining a watch, chain, charm, and ring from Messrs. Henry Muller & Co., he was not guilty of representing himself as the Paymaster of the *Palos*. If the Court would permit him to make a statement, it would perhaps clear up matters a little.

The Court reminded him that what he might say might be used against him.

The prisoner then said—Since the 6th June, until the time of my arrest, I had been drinking heavily. I admit that I had the articles, but I have only a slight inkling,—a dim recollection—that I saw Mr. Pfaaf. I have no recollection at all of the time that I went to Mr. Pfaaf's store. I have no recollection of saying I was Paymaster of the *Palos*. In point of fact, I am not Paymaster of the *Palos*. I have nothing more to say.

The Court said it would only be necessary to prove the fact of his obtaining the goods and how he did so.

Mr. Stripling who conducted the case, said that would be all, now, as the prisoner admitted that he was not the Paymaster of the *Palos*.

Leopold Pfaaf then deposed—I saw the prisoner in our store on the 21st of June. He said he wanted to buy a silver watch and ring. I showed him some. He was wearing a U. S. Navy cap, with cross anchors, and a vest with American Naval buttons. The articles produced are like those he had on, but I cannot say they are the actual ones. He told me that he was going to join the *Palos* as Paymaster. I think he said he came from Japan to join her. I distinctly remember that he told me that. He seemed to me to be perfectly sober, otherwise I would not have let him have the goods. He selected a silver watch, and agreed as to the price. He also selected a gold and platinum ring. He did not take delivery, but told me to let them remain at our place until the *Palos* arrived, when he would pay for them. He came again next morning, and picked out a gold chain, worth $48. He took delivery of the chain, and then I told him he might take the watch also. He exchanged the silver watch for a gold one worth $150. He signed the bill as correct, "C. F. Meyers, Paymaster of of the U.S. Navy." The bill produced is the same. It is dated the 22nd June. I delivered the goods to him, believing him to be an American Naval officer, and that he was what he represented himself to be—Paymaster of the *Palos*. He came in a carriage. He appeared to be sober when he came the second time.

By the Court—I had no reason to suspect he was not sober. There was nothing strange in his manner. He exercised reasonable care in selecting the articles. On each occasion, he was about ten minutes in the store. I told him we had received some American gold watches, and asked him whether he would not like one in place of the silver one, and he agreed.

Examination resumed—Half an hour after he had taken the gold watch, he came back and said the watch had stopped. We examined it, and found there was something broken, which must have been done after he left the store by striking it against something. It was repaired, and he offered to pay for the work. He fetched the watch while I was absent from the store. That was on the 23rd, Wednesday. I hand in a bill, signed by the prisoner on Cheap Jack & Co. I presented it personally at Cheap Jack's, and they told me they did not know the man nor the handwriting. Prisoner had given this bill to my brother, as I was out. I then communicated with the police. Later in the afternoon of Wednesday, I saw the prisoner, and he was taken to the German Consulate. He there produced the property from his pocket, and it was given up to me. I now produce the watch, chain, and ring.

By the Court—He was examined at the German Consulate. I think he there said he was not a Paymaster in the American Navy. I met him at the Little Astor House that afternoon, and asked him to pay my bill, and he offered to return the things at once. I think he was not then sober. He said if I thought there was anything wrong with him, and I was not satisfied, I could take my own proceedings.

Prisoner said he had no questions to ask the witness.

The Court asked the prisoner if he had anybody who could speak to his condition on the days named.

Prisoner gave the name of Mr. Murphy, at whose house he said he had been nearly every day since he came to Shanghai.

W. M. Murphy, sworn, deposed—I cannot say if it was on Monday, the 21st June, that he came to my house. I think it was on that day. He had just arrived from Japan. He did not board in my house, but he got a drink there on that day, and on several occasions afterwards. He said he was paymaster's clerk of the *Palos*. I should say he was perfectly sober every time he came to my house. I had not much talk with him. He was perfectly rational, and I noticed nothing the matter with him. He showed the gold watch at my house. I had also seen him with a silver watch. He said he had bought the gold watch, and from the way he was showing it round, I thought I had reason to be suspicious of him, and told my man to be careful of him.

By Prisoner—I had know you before, in the *Saco*, as timekeeper in the engineers' department. I think that was in the latter part of last summer. I had, or rather my man had, much trouble with you in money matters, and I could not get my account until I sent to Lieut. Mullen. The Lieutenant said he would pay it if you would not, and all your other bills round the town.

The second indictment, that of obtaining $20 from Cheap Jack & Co., was then read over to the prisoner, and he repeated his former defence, that he had no recollection of the transaction.

Tung-ah-qua, (known also as Sam Johnson) deposed—I attend to the shipping department at Cheap Jack & Co.'s store. Before the *Palos* went to Chinkiang, the First Lieutenant gave me two letters, one sealed and the other unsealed—merely folded. He told me to deliver them to an officer of the *Monocacy*, who was expected by a steamer from Japan on Sunday, the 20th June. The officer was a paymaster's clerk. When the steamer came in, I went on board, and was told the officer had not come over. I afterwards saw the prisoner standing near the U.S. Consulate gate. He had on a Navy cap and waistcoat. I thought he belonged to the American navy, and I showed him the letter, and asked him to tell me the officer's name. He opened the letter, and said he was the paymaster's clerk of the *Monocacy*, and would come to Cheap Jack's by-and-bye. He put the letters in his pocket. I saw him again on Monday, his 21st June. He came to the store, and said he was going to order a great many things and wanted a mattress made. He showed the letters to the book-keeper on the same day. I heard him ask to borrow money on the letters. The book-keeper asked me if it was right, and I said yes. Prisoner then went to the shroff, who gave him $20. I saw him give the money. I thought it was all right, because of the letters, which were orders to enable the officer of the *Monocaey* to draw money from us. I saw the prisoner write a receipt for the money. He was sober, and came in a carriage, alone.

Yung-Chin-Wan deposed—I am second book-keeper at Cheap Jack's store, and can read English. I have seen the prisoner before. He came into the store on Monday, the 21st, and brought a letter, upon which he asked me for $20. The letter produced is the same. I believed him to be the person mentioned in the letter. He said his name was "John Roche, clerk, U. S. S. *Monacacy.*" Prisoner wrote a receipt for the money. The receipt produced is the same. Prisoner seemed sober when he came to the store. He came twice, the second time at five in the afternoon of the 21st.

Wong-mow-sang deposed—I am head book-keeper at Cheap Jack's store. Prisoner came on the 21st June, and wanted to borrow $20 on a letter he produced. The money was given him, and he signed a receipt on my desk. He was not drunk.

The Court thought it was hardly worth while going into the third case, that of obtaining $5.

Mr. Stripling said the evidence would be nearly the same. The prisoner went next day to Sam Johnson, and ordered 50 mattresses, for the *Palos*, on the strength of which he obtained the $5.

Prisoner, on being asked if he could call any witnessses to speak to his character, called

Joseph S. Montgomery, who deposed that he served with the prisoner on board the *Saco*. Prisoner bore a good character, but was courtmarshalled once for smuggling liquor on board. He was engineers' yeoman. Witness was not on board when prisoner was discharged from the ship.

It was stated the the prisoner had been properly discharged from the *Saco*.

Henry Witt, called to prove the prisoner's condition on the Monday and Tuesday, said he saw him on both days, and he was perfectly sober. On the Tuesday he told witness he was transferred from the *Saco* to the *Palos*, as Paymaster. He called at witness's house in a carriage, and wanted him to go for a ride with him, but he refused. As far as witness knew, he was perfectly sober.

This closed the case for the prosecution, the charge of forgery not being entered into.

Prisoner, in defence, said that in times gone by he had had falls, and now in warm weather the effects were to make him do little things of which he had no knowledge afterwards. As he had said before, he had also been drinking, and must throw himself on the mercy of the Court.

The Marshal of the Court, in reply to a question, said when the prisoner was brought to the Consulate, he seemed to be just recovering from the effects of drink, and asked for more.

The Court, after a consultation, said there was no doubt the prisoner obtained both the goods and money by false pretences—the prosecutors being deceived by the uniform he wore and the representations he made that he was Paymaster of the *Palos*, and the pay-clerk of the *Monocacy*, John Roche. By the law of California, the prisoner was liable to be sentenced to one year's imprisonment for each offence, and to pay three times the value of the goods; but the Court were not disposed to pass so heavy a sentence on the present occasion, looking to the fact that the prisoner made no attempt to get away from the place, that Messrs. Muller had got their property back again, and also that there were sufficient indications that he was more or less suffering from the influence of heavy drinking when the offence was committed. The sentence upon the prisoner for that offence would be four months' imprisonment. With respect to the charge of obtaining the $20 from Cheap Jack, the sentence would be two months' imprisonment, being six months' for the two offences.

Prisoner was then removed to the prison.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, June 29th.

Before Sir Edmund Hornby, *Chief Judge*.

O. W. Roberts *v.* John Smith.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendant appeared in person.

The parties to this action had been partners in the Bank Exchange Billiard Saloon, in the French Settlement; and the plaintiff having sold out, sought to recover $390 from the defendant, $200 of the claim being upon a promissory note, and the balance upon various partnership accounts. The plaintiff sued on the promissory note alone, on the 7th May last, but defendant making it appear that he had a sufficient defence, the plaintiff was directed to bring his case into Court in the ordinary way, and he accordingly filed his petition and the defendant his answer.

In his petition, plaintiff stated that, in or about the month of February last, the defendant and himself were proprietors of the saloon in question, and on the 17th of that month plaintiff sold his interest in it to Demetri Martigues Mex, at the same time the defendant gave plaintiff the promissory note, at two months, and further promised to pay all the debts of the establishment contracted up to the 17th February, but he had failed to meet either engagement, and defendant had in consequence been compelled to pay various sums of money amounting to about $163 in respect of the said debts, and of this the defendant had had due notice. Plaintiff had, further, lent the defendant $26, and he now sued to recover the total amount stated.

The defendant (who can neither read nor write) had caused an answer to be drawn up, which he had signed with a cross, to the following effect:—At the time the promissory note was given, the plaintiff was an equal partner and proprietor in the saloon, but that he having agreed to retire, it was further agreed between them (plaintiff having refused other arrangements) that defendant should pay him half the value of the outstanding chits, and that the promissory note was given in consideration of half their value. It was also agreed that defendant should liquidate the note as he collected the chits. He had not yet collected all of them, but he had at various times, in conformity with the agreement, paid the plaintiff sums of money, amounting to $36. The defendant also pleaded other sets-off, the whole amounting to $62.90. He admitted that he promised to pay all the debts in connection with the business, but not any contracted for the plaintiff's personal use. Up to the present date he (defendant) had never received notice of any debts, nor had the plaintiff ever asked him for payment of the $163, of which in fact he had no knowledge. The defendant also denied the loan of $26, and he further pleaded that, up to the said 17th of February, the plaintiff had the sole use of the money taken in the saloon, and that he (defendant) never received any money during his partnership with the plaintiff, and that the debts of the business ought to have been paid out of the money received by the plaintiff.

Mr. Myburgh having briefly opened the case, was proceeding to argue on the question of contract involved in the promissory note.

His Lordship said it would be better to hear evidence. The terms upon which the note was given could be got out in cross-examination.

Plaintiff was then sworn, and gave evidence in support of the allegations contained in his petition. He added that the business debts amounted to about $180, that he was formerly Master of the *Bunker Hill* tug and was nearly always afloat, that defendant had the sole control and management of the business, and had contracted all the debts. (A number of bills were here produced.)

His Lordship asked if they were the specific bills the defendant engaged to pay.

Plaintiff said defendant incurred the debts, and the bills were now coming in.

His Lordship—But the dates of all these bills are subsequent to the 17th Feb. How did defendant know what amount he had to pay?

Mr. Myburgh said defendant did not deny that he promised to pay all the debts of the establishment up to the 17th Feb., and the goods for which the bills were now sent in were supplied before that date.

His Lordship asked how he was to know they were trade debts? There was one for a box of guncaps, and another for Cockle's pills—what had they to do with billiards?

Plaintiff repeated that all the debts were contracted by defendant.

His Lordship after a further inspection of the bills, asked about the guncaps.

Plaintiff said they were supplied for the use of the house. The bills had often been presented to the defendant, and on one occasion, when he (plaintiff) went to Hankow, he left money to pay some of them. He told defendant on several occasions that the bills were now being sent in to him (plaintiff.) Defendant has paid $30 at different times, for which plaintiff gave him chits, except for $5. It was understood when he (plaintiff) left the business, he was to board at the house, until he settled elsewhere. He had given the defendant the same privilege, when he came into the business, and therefore did not expect to be charged for the accommodation.

Defendant's version of the affair was that when plaintiff sold out, there were $408 owing to the business, and he offered to give plaintiff half to collect; but he refused, and asked for a promissory note instead, leaving him (defendant) to collect all the chits. He accordingly gave plaintiff a promissory note for $200. He also undertook to pay all outstanding claims, but bills were now coming in that he knew nothing about. One was for a billiard table, $200, for which he (defendant) gave plaintiff the money to pay, and before he sold out plaintiff said he had paid for it.

His Lordship asked to see the bills, and they were handed up to him.

They were for a mass of different articles—wines, eatables, cigars, wearing apparel, &c., and nearly all for small sums. Defendant said he had no knowledge of the greater part of them, and they must have been incurred by the plaintiff personally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Myburgh—Defendant said he gave the plaintiff the $200, partly n tael notes. He had not drawn the money out of the business. The bar-keeper kept the books. He had not had a dollar out of the business since July last, when they went into partnership.

Plaintiff denied these statements, and said he paid $150 towards the billiard table with his own money and the same night gave defendant $50, in consequence of his asking for some money to carry on the business. The money was paid in the presence of Mr. Maguire, of the Wharf Hotel, from whom the billiard table was bought. On another occasion he had given the defendant an order on the French Bank for Tls. 100.

Defendant—And I gave you the money.

Plaintiff—Yes, and it went towards paying for the billiard table.

Defendant—No, it did not;—it is independent of that altogether.

Defendant, pressed by Mr. Myburgh for a more definite reply to the question where he got the $200 from to pay for the billiard table, said—I had it in my box, and worked to get it. I produced it for the good of the business, and expected to receive half of it back again.

His Lordship said it was strange the defendant should give a promissory note for $200, if he expected to receive back $100 on account of the billiard table.

Defendant made no further reply.

His Lordship, after some consideration, said it seemed impossible to get to the truth of these matters, and he had made the best calculation he could, allowing for some of the things charged and cutting off others, making allowances on both sides. The judgment would be for plaintiff, for $279.19, with $20 costs.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, June 25th.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

R. C. E. Henricks *v.* Captain Cowie.

Claim Tls. 62, for Pilotage.—Adjourned Case.

Captain Cowie asked His Honor if he thought that he was liable for the debts of the str. *Cawdor Castle* now he had left her, and said that it did not seem to him to be a personal debt. With regard to the cause of the collision and the alleged neglect of the pilot, he could produce the chief officer of the *Cawdor Castle* if necessary, as she was at Hankow.

His Honor thought that would be very desirable, but reminded the defendant that the expenses would probably amount to more than the claim.

C. H. MacCaslin, sworn, deposed—I am master of the Tugboat *Sampson*. I heard defendant say on the deck of the *Cawdor Castle* that he did not blame the Pilot for the collision. This was in the forenoon. Captain Tucker asked me if the pilot was to blame, and I referred him to Captain Cowie. I heard Captain Tucker put the question, and the reply was "I do not."

Captain Cowie said he had not the slightest recollection of having made such a remark.

His Honor said—The evidence shows tolerably conclusively that the 2nd officer interfered improperly, and prevented the pilot's orders being carried out. That being so, the collision that ensued is in no way imputable to the pilot, and therefore he is entitled to recover for the services he rendered.

June 30th.

V. Roux *v.* J. Kermath.

Plaintiff claimed Tls. 50, for damages done to certain goods through the leaky state of the roof of his premises, of which the defendant was landlord.

Defendant, in answer to his Honor, said that he had never been notified to the effect that the roof of the premises was leaky; and he wished to say that he had withdrawn from all interest in the establishment, since the 1st June. The premises occupied by the plaintiff were sublet from the Shanghai Hotel.

H. McNutt said he would consent to take the place of the defendant, and answer the summons. He said that shortly after the plaintiff commenced to rent the premises, a new roof was put on, and that whatever damage had been done to the roof was caused by the plaintiff's walking on it, and spreading mats on it to dry.

Plaintiff stated that he was a confectioner. He rented the premises from the defendant and his partner. During the recent heavy rains, the roof leaked, and by the terms of the lease defendant had engaged to keep the roof and walls wind and water tight. He (plaintiff) had made several complaints, and after some days, two masons were sent, but they could not do much in the shape of repairs on account of the weather. The damage complained of was the spoiling a of quantity of sweetmeats, to the amount claimed.

His Honor adjourned the case, saying he would himself inspect the premises, and, if necessary, the services of an expert would be obtained.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, June 25th.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

R. (Wong-A-Ping) v. G. H. Hamilton.

Obtaining goods under false pretences.

George Herbert Hamilton, described as having no address, was charged with obtaining from Wong-a-ping, a tailor, goods to the value of $21.50, under false pretences.

Complainant, declared, stated — I am a tailor. My shop is at No. 272, Hongkew. At 11 a.m. yesterday, the prisoner, whom I had seen before, came to my shop, in company with an Amoy man who is employed at the Sun-tah Hong. The Chinaman said that the prisoner was a friend of the master of the Sun-tah Hong. Prisoner then said that he was an Engineer, but had met with a storm on board his ship, and lost all his clothes, and wanted to replace them with new ones. He selected clothes, boots, hat, umbrella, socks, handkerchiefs to the value of $41.75. He put on the boots, a blue cloth suit, socks, handkerchief and hat, the value of those articles was $21.50. He requested his old clothes to be made into a parcel with the remainder of his purchases, and told me to come on board the ship with him and he would pay me. I went on board the str. *Ningpo*. He then asked me for a bill. I had only a Chinese one. I asked an Engineer on board to write one out for me and went into the cabin. When it was finished, I could not find the prisoner. I afterwards met the prisoner in a grog shop near the police station. He asked me what I wanted. I replied the money for the clothes. I took him to the police station. He had the clothes on.

By the Court.—I allowed the prisoner to have the goods upon his representation that he would pay me on board. I should not have allowed him them upon the representation of the Chinaman, without first asking the master of the Sun-tah Hong.

His Worship said he could not do otherwise than discharge the accused, as there was no false pretence of any existing fact shown by the prosecutor. The accused might or might not have had some grounds for believing that he could get the money. The complainant had allowed the goods to be taken, expecting to be paid on board for them. Accused had had a very narrow escape. It was a very dishonest action to go into a shop and order goods that he did not intend to pay for.

Accused said there had been no intention on his part to act dishonestly. He had friends on board the steamer, fellow passengers, who would have given him the money, but they had gone on shore, and he went to find them.

His Worship—Then you should have told the Chinaman so, and when you failed to find them, you should have gone to the Chinaman's shop and returned the things. You are discharged.

R. (Captain Cowie) v. J. A. Turner and W. Arnold, cooks of the steamer *Lord of the Isles*.

Neglect of duty, and drunkenness.

Captain Cowie stated that, since the steamer had been in port, the defendants had been a source of annoyance, neglecting their duty and being in a state of stupidity through drink. The 2nd cook, Arnold, was found bringing a large bottle of gin on board this morning. He had been on shore without leave. The cook had received orders to have a meal prepared at 6 a.m. for the crew, but the order had been neglected, and the consequence was great confusion and grumbling. Captain Cowie then went on to say that nothing upset discipline on board so much as the neglect of the defendants, who were well paid for their work.

The Cook said that his second asked him for leave to go on board the *Ajax*. He said all right, and bring me a bottle of grog, as it was very hot working in the galley. He admitted that on one or two occasions he had been a few minutes behind time with the meals.

The chief officer corroborated the captain's statement, as to the irregularity of the defendants.

His Worship ordered defendants to forfeit six days' pay each to the ship, and to pay the costs of the summons.

1st July.

R. (A. MacFarlane) v. W. Stephens and A. Johnson.

Absent without leave.

Defendants are seamen of the steamer *Ocean*; they admitted the charge, but pleaded that as it was Sunday, and as they had asked and obtained leave in the morning to go on shore, they did not consider it necessary to ask again in the afternoon.

His Worship thought that as liberty had been granted so freely in the morning, it was all the more necessary that they should ask again. He ordered the defendants to pay the cost of the summons.

Assault.

R. (Henry Perkin) v. C. Linden.

Defendant is an A.B. of the British ship *Fiery Cross*.

Complainant, sworn, deposed—I am chief officer of the *Fiery Cross*. I had some men cleaning the hold and whitewashing on Sunday, the 27th ult. The defendant went into the between decks, took a tub containing whitewash, and threw the contents overboard. He then took the tub into the forecastle to wash his clothes in. One of the Chinese reported it to me, saying that he could not go on with his work in consequence. I sent the third officer to tell defendant to return the tub, and afterwards went myself to do so. Defendant dared me to take the tub. I attempted to take it, and he then struck me in the mouth, loosening three of my teeth; he also struck me on the neck. When the third officer by my orders attempted to take the tub, defendant pushed him away. The tub is the ship's property. I have not been able to eat any solid food since the occurrence, because of the state of my teeth.

Defendant said there was no one using the tub when he took it, and that the chief officer had "goaded" him to strike him, adding that it was not the first time that he had invited him to strike him, saying that was all he wanted him to do.

Horace Parson, sworn, deposed—I am 3rd officer of the ship. On Sunday afternoon I was called by the mate to witness defendant's refusal to give up the tub. Defendant said if the mate came into the forecastle he should resist him.

Defendant said he never struck the chief officer or any other officer on board before, although he had been challenged to do so.

His Worship said he thought that defendant should have restrained his temper on this as well as on former occasions. He could not conceive a worse case. Although there was no evidence to prove that defendant did throw the contents of the tub overboard, yet, when ordered to give it up by the chief officer, to dare him to come into the forecastle, put him (defendant) entirely in the wrong. An officer had a perfect right to go into any part of the ship that his duty required him. Then he made his already improper conduct much worse by committing an assault upon his officer. Conduct of that kind was destructive of all discipline, and must be checked by severe punishment. He should send defendant to prison for one month with hard labour.

ENQUIRY.

Death by Drowning.

An enquiry was held on 28th ulto., before R. A. Mowat, Esq., into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. J. Pidgeon, overseer of drains in the employ of the Municipal Council, who was accidentally drowned in the Hwangpoo on Sunday night.

William Roberts, deposed—I am a carpenter, and live at Pootung. I knew the deceased. I saw him on Sunday morning about seven o'clock. He came to my place to take a sail in my boat with two other men, to Woosung. The boat returned about 7.30 in the evening. I was at the wharf when it came. The two friends went away in a sampan, and deceased came to my house together with a Mr. Darke, whom they had brought from Woosung. They remained there till a quarter to nine. Deceased and Mr. Darke were anxious to get back to Shanghai. A little after nine, I took a light and went with them to the jetty. There was a ship's gangway ladder attached to the jetty, but no rail. The ladder is lowered and raised when required. The jetty is eight feet above low water. I put the light on the jetty, and lowered the ladder, telling deceased to wait until I could show him the light. He, however, went down the ladder first, and I followed him. It was dark. He went down about two steps, and then must have missed his footing and fell into the water between the bottom of the ladder and the jetty, and have gone under the jetty, which is built on piles. I jumped into the sampan that was waiting, and called out several times. Finding he did not answer, I took a long bamboo, and went in the sampan and groped for him, but was unsuccessful. The tide was running down fast. It was half an hour after high water. There are two fathoms of water at the spot. On falling, he struck his head on one of the piles, and his body turned over. Darke remained by the ladder, while I was searching. I cannot say that deceased was exactly sober, but at my house he drank only a cup of tea. It is about 500 feet from my house to the jetty. He walked that distance, but stumbled once or twice. Darke was sober. I was anxious that deceased should keep alongside of me, but he would go ahead. I kept with Darke, with the light, as he is very shortsighted. The deceased was also shortsighted. When I found deceased was lost, I went and reported the disaster at the Hongkew Police Station. I remained up all night, looking for the body, and this morning my men were grappling for it with a hook, and found it about fifty yards from the jetty, down the river, on the mud. There was a wound at the back of one of the ears, which was bleeding, and I think it was caused by deceased striking the pile.

George Darke was next called, and deposed—I came up the river yesterday with deceased and two other men, named Bird and Beckhoff. Deceased was not exactly sober. He fell asleep for some time in the boat coming up from Woosung. He went with me to Roberts's house; I did not see him drink anything there. The witness then fully corroborated the preceding testimony, as to the drowning and the search for the body.

Upon this testimony, a formal inquest was considered unnecessary.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 1st July.

Before the Chinese Magistrate, Chen, and Dr. Yates, U. S. Assessor.

Suspicious Conduct.

About two o'clock a.m. on the 30th ulto., P.C. Boysen noticed two Chinese loitering in a suspicious manner in a street in Hongkew. He watched them for some time, and then went towards them. They tried to get away, and one succeeded in doing so, but the constable caught the other. The fellow showed fight, and tried to catch his captor by the throat. Fortunately he succeeded in grasping only the collar of his jacket, at which he tugged with sufficient force to tear off the buttons. Boysen then threw him, after which the fellow surrendered himself prisoner. On searching him, Boysen found a dagger-sheath stuck in his girdle on one side, and the naked dagger in the girdle on the other side, evidently placed for instant use, which, however the struggle prevented. In his pocket was found an iron chisel and a box of matches. The prisoner was brought before the Mixed Court this morning, and, on being questioned, at first said he kept a samshoo shop at Woosung, but afterwards that he was a soldier.—Chên remanded him for a week for further enquiries.

Extracts.

THE PRESSURE PUT ON CHINESE IN HONGKONG.

(China Mail.)

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Club Compradore's case has been at length satisfactorily settled. Sir Brooke Robertson has received, in answer to very strong remonstrances on his part, an assurance from the Viceroy that he has given orders to stop all proceedings against the unfortunate individuals who have so long suffered from the malicious attempts of Lee Lum Kwai's friends. So far, so good. We can only express a hope that some efforts will be made to make their persecutors in turn pay for the misery they have occasioned. Both the Colonial Government and the Consul have exerted themselves in the case, and the success of their efforts, even after so long a lapse of time, is matter for congratulation.

It must not, however, be forgotten that under the Chinese system fresh perils menace the unfortunate compradore. The chances are that before long he will be discovered to have been a pirate or murderer or coiner, and that his rendition will thereupon be demanded. We do not suppose be runs much danger of being given up, but a danger exists. A case of piracy occurred many years ago, in which some five out of twelve pirates were hanged in this Colony, and the remainder got life sentences. Petitions were frequently sent in from Chinese, saying that some of those kept in custody were innocent; and at last on enquiry it was found that all the witnesses in the case tried at Hongkong had been beheaded one by one as caught! It was too old an affair to promise much hope of satisfaction, or Sir Richard MacDonnell, the then Governor, would have done more in the matter. But it illustrates the way in which Chinese "influence" (heaven save the mark!) is brought to bear on unpopular witnesses. The Club compradore has escaped personally, and his friends are for the present released. But unless the Lee Lum Kwai gang are effectually muzzled, we must confess that his future chances of freedom from annoyance seem problematical.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS OF CANTON GUNBOATS.

(Daily. Press.)

In the spirit of prophecy Mr. H. N. Lay, when writing to *The Times* on the late esteemed Admiral Sherard Osborn, says:—"The vicious policy of suffering our people to become the tools, instead of the guides, of the Chinese Government will, I make bold to say, before long be made manifest to all." There can be no objection to subjects of Victoria accepting positions under the Chinese Government, so long as they act as preceptors and guides to the Chinese in the path of progress. But while this may be readily conceded, it is a matter of opinion how far it is possible for Englishmen in the service of the Hoppo of Canton to faithfully carry out their instructions, and at the same time fulfil the duties imposed upon them by their nationality. The seizure of the *Carisbrooke* has mainly excited attention from the fact that the Revenue gunboat fired into and disabled her. Great indignation has been expressed because the guns were fired by an Englishman. It is certainly to be regretted that the guns of a foreign cruiser should have been levelled against a British steamer by British hands. Suppose for a moment that the shot had sunk the vessel and that, as would have been most likely, two-thirds of the passengers had perished. What would have been the consequence? In what light would the British Government have regarded the gunner? It would be hard to say. We are not now discussing the merits of the case, nor do we intend to say how far the act was justified. The case has yet to be settled at Peking. But it cannot be concealed that, had such a catastrophe as that sketched above occurred, it would have given rise to most painful sensations among the British residents in China. Its possibility has engendered an opinion in the minds of many in this colony, that it will not be advisable in the future for British subjects to be permitted to remain in the service of the Canton Customs Authorities, and that if they elect to continue under the Hoppo it must be at the risk of outlawry from their native land. It cannot be denied that they are mere tools in the hands of the Hoppo, and that they are in no sense guides. No doubt they act with greater discretion than Chinese officials would do in similar circumstances, but the system in calculated to cause complications of a most annoying and injurious nature, and it is therefore a moot point whether or not Englishmen shall remain in in the service of the Hoppo. Under other circumstances there might be no objection, but while there is a chance of the *Carisbrooke* case being repeated again, British blood fairly boils at the thought of Chinese guns being directed against a British steamer by British officers in the pay of a Chinese Customs farmer. Mr. Lay's prognostication seems to have been fulfilled even earlier than he, probably, expected.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN.

Mr. H. N. Lay writes to the *Times*, May 14th:—My absence from town has prevented my noticing your article on Admiral Osborn before. Your encomium of him I most cordially endorse. As allusion is made to my name, permit me for the sake of accuracy to point out one or two errors in your reference to Chinese matters. The Emperor of China did not, as you say, offer the command of the *fleet through me to Captain Osborn.* I was intrusted with its organization, and Captain Osborn selected by me to command it. I should wish to claim the credit of his appointment, and am unwilling to divide it with the Chinese Government. When Her Majesty's Government granted an order in Council giving to Captain Osborn and myself the power to organize a military and naval force for China for two years, it was upon the faith of the most solemn pledges that such authority should never be abused to the detriment of British interests, which, be it said in passing, are ever identical with the best interests of China. I returned to that country some time before Captain Osborn's arrival with the fleet, and found that Major (now Colonel) Gordon had been allowed to enter the service of the provincial authorities. The Imperial Government perceiving the advantage to its old stupid policy that this oversight on our part would afford them, implored me to acquiesce therein and agree that Captain Osborn should occupy a like position. I refused; and, if at all mindful of the pledges I had given in England, how could I, with my knowledge of Chinese character, act otherwise? Captain Osborn arrived, and we, both agreed that to accept the Gordon position would be wittingly to involve ourselves in doings which we could neither prevent nor defend. The treacherous massacres some time afterwards at Soochow within your memory confirmed the soundness of our judgement. We turned a deaf ear to the efforts—spreads over six months—of the Imperial Government, to persuade us into acquiescence, and so long as they could get Major Gordon to do their work of repression, they were able to set the fleet at defiance. The result is known. But the Chinese Government, although in form repudiating, did not in fact repudiate their engagement. Conscious of their own wrong-doing, and actuated by fear that I should denounce their behaviour to Her Majesty's Government on my return home, they defrayed upon my command the cost of the fleet homewards, and, in fulfilment of a promise, remitted to me in London £40,000 towards that object, but this sum, not being required, was returned to them. Unfortunately, we had no one here with eyes to discern the situation, and so the real facts were smothered. The history of the fleet has yet to be written, and the vicious policy of suffering our people to become the tools, instead of the guides, of the Chinese Government will, I make bold to say, before long be made manifest to all. And this opinion was, I am able to say, strongly and frequently expressed by Admiral Osborn, and so recently as within a few weeks of his lamentable decease."

REVIEW OF THE FOOCHOW GARRISON.

(Foochow Herald.)

The Viceroy held a review of the garrison, at the South Camp, on Sunday last,—the 20th instant. The following account of the proceedings may not be uninteresting to our readers:—At the early hour of 5 a.m. the Viceroy arrived on the ground, with a host of followers—*et hoc genus omne.* His Excellency took up a position in a pavilion at the North-east end of the ground. In front of him was a table on which numerous slips of red paper were placed; these slips contained orders for various sums of cash to be distributed to proficients—individually and collectively. On the same table, were four elaborately prepared volumes, shewing a sort of ground plan of each evolution to be gone through by the various regiments, with a description of each. Across the ground, about 250 yards in front of the Viceroy, was stretched a piece of canvas, painted to represent a city wall, with mimic towers at intervals, and two gates. The first men inspected by His Excellency were the city guards. These prodigious son of Mars were armed chiefly with banners, their guns, or rather gingals, appearing to be quite a secondary consideration. Those not supplied with gingals, carried spears. Some were mounted on wretched looking ponies; others were on foot; and all were dirty and badly equipped; a few were dressed as tigers—with a hood on their heads,—and forcibly reminded us of clowns in a pantomine. These tiger-gentlemen went through some really wonderful acrobatic performances, jumping over each other's heads, dancing and generally conducting themselves like lunatics. After expending a quantity of powder, there followed a vast amount of marching and counter marching; waving of banners,—suggestive of a country dance. Then came more volley and file firing; after which, these serviceable troops sheered off; and the foreign drilled battalion—under the command of Captain J. P. MacMahon—came to the front. This body of men presented a marked contrast to the others, in every respect—arms, equipment, and general appearance. They were fairly well "set up," and appeared to possess a certain amount of "dash" not usually noticeable in Chinse soldiers. We do not opine that they would go through fire and water in the manner of European troops, but we venture to say that under *good leadership,* they would not "turn tail" quite so rapidly as is the wont of their countrymen generally. These men went through some very effective movements in creditable style. Forming square, changing front, &c. &c. The file and volley firing was excellent; and the marching, although not by any means up to the European standard, was good. Prior to leaving the ground, the battalion was drawn up in front of the Viceroy's pavilion, and after saluting with three volleys in the air, the Chinese officers on their knees, and Captain MacMahon standing in the centre, received the commands of His Excellency, who expressed his high approval of their appearance and drill, and complimented Captain MacMahon on the very creditable result of the inspection. The Viceroy further presented the men with a cumshaw of 40,000 cash. After again saluting, the foreign drilled battalion was withdrawn, and the regiment known as the "Gingal men" appeared. Two men carried each gingal, and five men were employed to load, and as it is only necessary to throw a handful of powder down the muzzle, give the weapon a shake, and apply the match—the firing was rapid, if not very effective. The inspection of these men closed the review. The Viceroy left the ground immediately afterwards, and the troops were sent on their way rejoicing.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, JULY 2ND, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—The steamship *Atalanta* from Hamburg; steamship *Norden* from Antwerp; and *James Shepherd* from London.

TELEGRAM.—No alteration in quotations. Export of PLAIN COTTONS for first half of June, 10,000,000 yards.

PIECE GOODS.—The tone of our *Piece Goods* market has not altered much since this day week, but prices are again lower, excepting only in cases where "special" orders have interposed to keep them at former standards. A superabundance of water in Kiangsu, Chekiang and the delta of the Yangtsze generally, and prolonged drought in the northern provinces are now blamed by the natives for the continued depression. In the one instance transportation is stopped by floods, blocking of canals, bridges, &c., and in the other it is seriously impeded by the shallowing of the water-courses. The regular inland traders are thus forced to remain idle at all the ports; while speculators, guided by the light of past experience, have been indisposed towards Piece Goods. Moreover, holders, suffering from "hope deferred," are becoming more and more anxious to reduce stocks, which, somehow, *will* accumulate on their hands, and the fear of *Mildew* fostered by the damp of last month is adding to their anxiety to realize. Under these and other congenial circumstances, it is not perhaps so very surprising that rates have again declined, or that sellers long so ardently for signs of that demand which is ever promised, but which never comes to stop the downward course of prices.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales have been light, the total of all weights barely reaching 40,000 pieces. Common 6-lbs. at Tls. 1.25 *a* 1.28 have been wanted; and 7-lbs. common to ordinary have been more freely dealt in at Tls. 1.36 *a* 1.46 per piece. Business in 8¼-lbs. has been induced by a general acceptance of lower prices. *Dewhurst's Eagle* has been placed at Tls. 1.90; *Pheasants* at Tls. 1.75; *Collie's Lion on bale* at Tls. 1.68 and less favored chops at Tls. 1.62 down to Tls. 1.58½ per piece. A speculative settlement of 6,000 pieces effected last week at Tls. 1.62½, has been resold at the lowest figure, which latter transaction argues an absence of confidence on the part of the speculative class of buyers. On the other hand, the following rates have been realized under "special" orders—viz., Dewhurst's *Taiping Eagle*, 7-lbs., Tls. 1.57½ per piece—obtained whilst last mail was under despatch— their *Tunsin*, 8¼-lbs., Tls. 1.98; Mendel's *Hand and Branch*, Tls. 1.96; and *Horse and Jockey*, Tls. 1.88 per piece, which, as certainly, point to the inference that the trade can afford to pay for what they want, and that *Grey Shirtings* generally, at the present moment, are selling below their proper values. *Heavy Shirtings* have been passed off in little lots, and at easier rates.

White Shirtings.—Nearly 10,000 of ordinary to good 64 *a* 66 Reeds at Tls. 1.88 *a* 2.05 per piece, and a few of the higher counts have changed hands, but the lower to lowest reeds and qualities have found no favor with the dealers.

T-Cloths.—The business recorded gives the following values—viz., Common to fair makes of 6-lbs. Tls. 1.10 *a* 1.17; similar descriptions of 7-lbs., (14 *a* 16 square) and Mexicans, Tls. 1.26 *a* 1.29, and Tls. 1.38 *a* 1.43 per piece respectively; and good to fine 8-lbs. Tls. 1.58 *a* 1.73½ per piece, buyers gaining the advantage in almost each successive transaction. Settlements are under 25,000 pieces of all weights.

Drills.—Enquiry has been fitful and only weak at its best. However, importers of ordinary 15-lbs., by reason of the continued scarcity thereof, and of 14-lbs., have been able to sell at 1½ cands. or so advance on last week's quotations. Tls. 2.45 has been given this week for a cloth worth not more than Tls. 2.43½ on last mail day. At the same time, superior makes have been on steady offer at Tls. 2.48, without leading to business. Small sales of American Drills are occasionally booked on the basis of Tls. 3.37½ per piece for P. M. C. D.

Jeans.—The market has been re-opened at nearly a mace and a half decline upon the quotations of a couple of months ago. 8,000 pieces have been disposed of this week at Tls. 1.71 *a* 1.77 per piece.

Sheetings.—This fabric still holds its own, and the stock of 14 *a* 15-lbs. English has been cleared at Tls. 2.90 *a* 2.95 per piece.

Fancy Cottons.—A few *blue printed T-Cloths* at full prices—say Tls. 2.63 and Tls. 2.50 per piece; *Muslins* at Tls. 0.75 per piece; *blue Handkerchiefs* at 0.52 *a* 0.57 per dozen, and some *Cotton Yarn*, Nos. 28 *a* 32, to arrive at Tls. 91 per bale, have found a market, but otherwise there has been scarcely any thing doing in this department.

Woollens.—The Auctions have monopolised the trade, and under this heading there is nothing to say beyond what will be found in the details given below—

AUCTION SALES.

29th June.

Spanish Stripes—C.P.H., Assorted	156	pcs. at Tls.	0.53½ *a* 0.58½	per yard
— ,, Peacock Scarlet ...	98	,, ,,	0.55½ *a* —.—	,,
Medium Cloth—Black and Gentian	24	,, ,,	1.10 and 0.82¾	,,
Mahommedan Cloth	80	,, ,,	0.11.7 *a* 0.11.75	,,
Long Ells—C.P.H., Scarlet	500	,, ,,	6.69 *a* 6.70½	per pce.
Lastings—Lion............	100	,, ,,	11.67½ *a* 11.95	,,
—Elephant	100	,, ,,	10.35 *a* 10.40	,,
Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs., Red Lion	4,500	,, ,,	1.69½ *a* 1.68½	,,
— ,, Blue Lion	1,000	,, ,,	1.63 *a* —.—	,,
—7-lbs., Peacock	2,000	,, ,,	1.35½ *a* 1.35	,,
—6-lbs., ,, ...	600	,, ,,	1.22½ *a* —.—	,,
White Shirtings—64 Reed, Peacock	500	,, ,,	1.72¼ *a* —.—	,,
Jeans—Crown	250	,, ,,	1.73 *a* —.—	,,
—Peacock	250	,, ,,	1.71¼ *a* —.—	,,

1st July.

Camlets—G.G. ...	100	pcs. av. Tls.	13.15	p. pce
—H.H ...	200	,, ,, ,,	12.95	,,
—S.S.G..	500	,, ,, ,,	13.00	,,
Long Ells—G. G.	200	,, ,, ,,	6.91	,,
Spanish Stripes—				
H. H.	252	,, ,, ,,	0.59½	p. yd.
T. T. B. ...	378	,, ,, ,,	0.57.6	,,

Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs. Peacock, 3,500 pieces at Tls. 1.59 per pce.

C. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, ...per piece...Tls.	13.7.5	13.5.0	13.2.5	12.7.0	13.8.0	13.2.5	12.7.0	12.8.0	11.8.0	...
Long Ells, ...Noml. ... ,, ... ,,	6.7.0	7.5.0	6.8.5	7.2.0	6.9.0	...	...	7.2.5	6.3.0	...
Spanish Stripes, ...per yard ... ,,	0.5.8½	0.5.5½	0.5.5½	0.5.9	0.6.0	0.5.7	0.5.5	0.5.7	0.5.6	0.5.7

PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION ON 1ST JULY, 1875.

	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Mauve	Brown
G.G. Camlets p. pce. T	13.40/13.37½	12.60	13.05	......	13.60	...	......	......	......	...	...
H.H. ,, ,, ,,	13.22½/13.25	12.47½/12.45	13.15	12.00	......	...	......	......	11.45	...	...
S.S.G. ,, ,, ,,	13.30 /13.35	12.47½/12.52½	13.00/13.12½	12.62½/12.57½	13.62½/13.55	...	12.55/12.50	12.35	11.70/11.65	13.75	...
G.G. Long Ells ,, ,,	6.60 /6.66	7.40	6.75	7.10	......	...	......	7.25	......	...	...
H.H. S. Stripes p. yd. ,,	0.60¼/0.60	0.58¼	0.59½/0.59¼	0.60½	0.61½	0.57¾	0.56¼	0.58¾	0.59¼	...	...
T.T.B. ,, ,, ,,	0.58½/0.58¾	0.56¼/0.56¾	0.56½/0.56¾	0.59½	......	0.58	0.55½	0.60/0.60¼	0.55¾/0.56	...	0.57

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds...₩	pc.	1.2.3	to	1.3.2
7lbs.	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.5.2
8¼ @ 8½ lbs.	,,	1.5.8	,,	1.9.4
9 *a* 9¼-lbs.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.2.5
9¾ *a* 10-lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Tun Sin	,,	2.7.5	,,	nom.
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed...₩	pc.	1.5.2	,,	1.6.2
60 reed	,,	1.6.7	,,	1.7.7
64 ,, ...	,,	1.8.2	,,	1.9.5
64 ,, Best & 66 Reed.	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.1.5
68 @ 80 reed	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.5.0
Best............	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.1.0

DRILLS, Am. 40yds 30in 15lbs. ...	3.2.0	,,	3.3.7½
English, ,, 14 *a* 15-lbs....	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
Do. Fine to Finest ,, ...	2.6.5	,,	2.7.5
Dutch, ,, 13 *a* 14½-lbs....	2.3.7	,,	2.4.3
JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8¼lb...	2.1.0	,,	2.2.0
English ,, ,, 8 *a* 8¼lbs nom	1.7.2	,,	1.8.5
American ,, ,, nom	2.7.5	,,	......
SHEETINGS—			
Amr., 40yds. 36 *a* 38in. 15lbs....	3.7.0	,,	3.7.5
Eng., ,, ,, 14 *a* 16lbs....	2.9.0	,,	3.0.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...p. pc.	1.1.0	,,	1.2.0
7-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...p. pc.	1.2.6	,,	1.3.0

6-lbs. Mex.	,,	1.2.8	,,	1.3.5
7-lbs. ,, ...	,,	1.3.8	,,	1.5.5
8 to 8¼-lbs.	,,	1.5.8	,,	1.8.0
Better kinds and XX		1.8.5	,,	2.2.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28in. ₩	dz.	0.4.8	,,	0.5.5
Brown...	,,	0.4.0	,,	0.4.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White ₩	pc.	2.1.0	,,	2.2.0
Dyed.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.5
BROCADES—White, 40yds.	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.2.5
Dyed............	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.7.5
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds ...	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.8.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS............	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.5.5

Chintz—Assorted	,,	1.2.5 ,,	1.4.5
Blue and Brown...	,,	1.3.0 ,,	1.3.5
Scarlet	,,	1.3.0 ,,	1.4.0
Printed Twills—24/25 yds. ...		1.9.2½,,	......
50/52 ,, ...		3.7.0 ,,	4.9.0
T. Reds, 24 yds. 2 a 3 lbs. 32 in.	,,	1.5.6 ,,	2.1.0
Do. Best	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.5.5
Velvets—Black, 22 in...	₩ yd.	0.1.7½,,	0.1.8½
Velveteens—Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.3¼,,	0.1.4½
26 in.	,,	0.1.9 ,,	0.2.1
Blue Denims	,,	0.0.5 ,,	0.0.6½

Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in....	₩ pc.	1.3.0 ,,	1.4.0
41 in. ...	,,	1.4.5 ,,	1.5.5
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in. nml.	,,	0.8.0 ,,	0.9.5
Camlets, English, S S	,, ,,	12.7.5 ,,	13.5.0
G G	,, ,,	13.1.5 ,,	......
S S G	,, ,,	13.0.0 ,,	......
Medium & Broad Cloths	₩ yd.	0.7.5 ,,	1.6.5
Spanish Stripes	,,	0.5.6 ,,	0.5.8
,, T. T.-B	,,	0.5.7½,,	... ..
,, H.H.	,,	0.5.9½,,	......

Long Ells—			
Scarlet, 24 yrd. H H	₩ pc.	6.7.0 ,,	......
,, C P H	,,	6.7.0 ,,	......
Assorted, H H	,,	6.8.5 ,,	......
,, C P H	,,	6.8.5 ,,	......
,, G G	,,	6.8.0 ,,	......
,, U U	,,	6.8.0 ,,	......
Lastings, 30 yds	,,	10.0.0 ,,	12.6.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds...	,,	4.0.0 ,,	8.5.0
Crape Lustres	,,	3.1.0 ,,	3.4.0
Plain—Do. Black	,,	3.5.0 ,,	3.8.0
Orleans—Fig., 30 yds. nm.	,,	2.6.0 ,,	3.6.0
Special Patterns	,,	3.2.0 ,,	4.5.0

METALS.—*Nailrod Iron.*—The business transacted during the interval has been confined to good Belgian, 4,000 of which have changed hands at Tls. 2.40 per picul. For Dawes' best there is no demand, and quotations are nominal. *Lead.*—There is no change in quotations, or in the nature of the business generally. Holders continue very strong, but rates are upheld simply because of the paucity of the supply. The trade demands in this region have been very trifling of late. *Tin.*—Best brands are nominally the same as last quoted, but *Fok Chok* and the common chops are lower, and in very little enquiry. *Copper.*—Stocks light, and held for full quotations —in little request.

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.

		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER	per Pcl.	80.0.0 a 95.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10......................	per Box	6.1.0 a 6.2.0
Small ,, ...	,,	....
IRON WIRE—No. 17 ... } nominal	per Pcl.	6.5.0 a 6.7.5
18 ... } no demand.	,,	7.0.0 a ......
19/23 }	,,	7.7.5 a 8.0.0
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	,,	18.8.0 a 19.0.0
Fok Chok ....nom....	,,	18.3.0 a ......
Common Chops... ,, ...	,,	13.7.0 a ......
STEEL	per Tub	3.5.0 a 3.6.0
Bamboo	per Pcl.	4.4.0 a 4.5.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger ...... none ...	,,	...... a ......
Slab, best ... ,, ...	,,	18.5.0 a 18.7.5
Ore .... ,, ...	,,	17.4.0 a ......
HOOP IRON	,,	3.1.0 a 3.2.0
PIG IRON	per Ton	25.0.0 a 26.0.0
NAILROD IRON—		
Dawes' Best .... Nom.	per Pcl.	2.8.0 a 2.8.5
H. Rogers, Sons & Co. ...... ,, ...	,,	2.7.0 a 2.7.2
Belgian.......................... ,, ...	,,	2.3.5 a 2.4.0
M. M. Crown .... ,, ...	,,	2.5.0 a 2.6.0
Bar—Dawes .... ,, ...	,,	2.8.0 a 3.0.0
Round	,,	3.0.0 a 3.2.0
LEAD—L B .... Nom.	,,	6.1.0 a 6.1.5
Japanese & Common Brands ,, ...	,,	... .. a ......

		Tls. m. c.
COTTON—Common New	per Pcl.	8.6.0 a 9.0.0
,, Medium	,,	9.6.0 a 10.0.0
,, Best..................................	,,	10.8.0 a 11.2.0
SUGAR—White......Swatow, No. 1 Nom.	,,	5.7.0 a 6.4.0
,, 2	,,	5.2.0 a 5.8.0
,, 3	,,	4.6.0 a 5.2.0
Canton, ... ,, 1	,,	5.0.0 a 5.4.0
,, 2	,,	4.6.0 a 4.8.0
,, 3	,,	4.4.0 a 4.6.0
Brown—Swatow, Best	,,	3.0.0 a 3.2.0
Common ...	,,	2.6.0 a 2.8.0
,, —Canton, ...	,,	3.0.0 a 3.2.0
,, — ,, Common ...	,,	2.4.0 a 2.6.0
PEPPER—Black	,,	7.9.0 a 8.0.0
—White	,,	15.0.0 a 18.0.0
RATTANS—Common	,,	2.8.0 a 3.6.0
—Good to fine	,,	3.8.0 a 4.0.0
—Best..................................	,,	4.2.0 a 4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ...	,,	2.8.0 a 3.0.0
5 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	1.8.0 a 2.4.0
SANDALWOOD—South Sea	,,	3.6.5 a 3.7.0
Timor	,,	9.0.0 a 10.0.0
Malabar	,,	16.5.0 a 18.0.0
MANGROVE BARK	,,	0.7.0 a 1.3.0
FLINT STONES, ...	,,	0.4.0 a 0.4.5

COTTON.—The rains continued up to Tuesday evening last (29th ultimo), putting an effectual stop to receipts and to business generally; and since then the people have been all too busily engaged in weeding, and tending the growing crop to give any attention to the marketing of the old. Last quotations therefore stand, but the hongs demand an advance upon them.

EXCHANGE.—The sterling market opened for the present mail at a decline of ¼d. *a* ½d. on the lowest quotations for last week. Although buying was not general, a fair amount of Private paper was placed at 5s. 9d. *a* 5s. 9¼d. Later on, the demand ceased to some extent, and now Merchants' bills cannot be sold under 5s. 9⅜d. *a* 5s. 9⅝d. There has been very little enquiry for Bank paper—the rate has ruled steady at 5s. 8¾d. *a* 5s. 8⅞d. On India, the business has been small; a few transactions are reported at Rs. 309½ *a* 311½. On Hongkong, the rate remains at 27½ *a* 27¾ for demand drafts, and 28 for bills at 15 days' sight.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have again to report only a moderate business in *Black Tea.* Our stock of first crop has now been carefully weeded of almost all the good parcels, and there has also been more attention paid to common kinds, which at Tls. 18 and upwards shew rather better value than last mail. Some second crop Oopacks have arrived, and offers of Tls. 24 *a* 25 for some of the best have not led to business. These Teas shew evident signs of rain damage though the leaf is in most cases well made. A few second crop Ningchows have arrived, and one chop has been settled at Tls. 30, but buyers do not seem inclined to go on at this price. The quality seems to be fair.

Settlements for the week..................	10,967	chests.
Shipments	1,348	,,
Total.........	12,315	chests.

Stock.................. 11,500 chests.

Prices paid have been :—

Oopacks, &c..	Tls.	24½ *a* 29
Hohows and Ningchows...	,,	16 *a* 40
Oonams and Oonfaas	,,	17¾ *a* 31

Green.—Teamen still hold for much above the ideas of buyers. Few offers are made, and no settlements reported.

Stock—Taiping, &c..	1,391 ½-chests.
—Pingsuey..	10,700 ,,

SILK.—Public telegrams from home of the 29th ult. report the silk market very dull; "Chick," No. 4, 15s.; "Ya-kee," No. 3, 18s. and Common No. 5 Tsatlee, 12s. 6d. per lb. Private advices by *wire* are of a very depressing nature, and report further failures, some connected with the silk trade.—There has been a fair business transacted this week, and settlements since the English mail are nearly 3,000 bales, making total to date 13,000 bales; a large proportion of which have again been for the Continent, at prices in some cases showing a decline of Tls. 5 per picul from last quotations, whilst others show no change, except for commonest Tsatlees which are slightly higher.—The following purchases are reported :—

	Per picul.	Per lb. Ex. 5/10	Per kilo. Ex. Frs. 7.40.
Koo-fong-sing Chop No. 3, 3½ and 4	Tls. 392½ for No. 3	19/7	Frs. 54.80
Incense Chop Nos. 3½ and 4	Tls. 332½ & 312½	16/7 & 15/8	Frs. 46.57 & 43.84
Clouded Dragon Chop, Nos. 4 and 4½............	Tls. 330 & 310	16/6 & 15/6	Frs. 46.23 & 43.49
Gold Lion, Nos. 3 and 4	Tls. 330 & 310	16/6 & 15/6	Frs. 46.23 & 43.49
Black Lion, No. 3½..................................	Tls. 312½	15/8	Frs. 43.84
Bird Chop "Kin Ling" and "Yang Ling"	Tls. 315 & 287½	15/9 & 14/4	Frs. 44.17 & 40.40
"Pang-e-tai's" "Phœbus," No. 1	Tls. 335	16/8	Frs. 46.91
Do. do. Nos. 2 and 3	Tls. 315 & 295	15/9 & 14/9	Frs. 44.17 & 41.43
"Pah Hock"	Tls. 305	15/3	Frs. 42.80
Market No. 4 Tsatlees	Tls. 315 & 320	15/9 & 16/0	Frs. 44.17 & 44.86
Common Tsatlees	Tls. 250 & 265	12/7 & 13/3	Frs. 35.26 & 37.32
Chin Yuen Sing's "Ting How" "Kahing Taysaam"	Tls. 347½	17/3	Frs. 48.61
Do. "Gna Ling," do.	Tls. 315	15/9	Frs. 44.17
Tung-Yih's "Cheang Foong" do.	Tls, 352½	17/7	Frs, 49.30

Arrivals have exceeded the settlements, and the unsold stock has increased to 15,000 bales. The late heavy rains are said to have damaged the second crop, and it is quite probable that the total export will not materially exceed last year's. Chinese are trying to make arrangements for payment of silk *before departure of the mails*, in which they are *not* likely to be successful:—however, should they press the matter and firmly hold out for cash settlements, shippers should reap an advantage from the decreased export, which such demand will naturally cause.—For the American mail of the 29th ultimo, 120 bales of re-reels were purchased, at extreme rates for nibby and inferior silk; and a small parcel of "Chin Yuen Sing's" best No. 1 Kashing Taysaam was taken at Tls. 350 per picul.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods, and Metals, for week ending 30th June, 1875, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 143 @ 148, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.		RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.												
		Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	Pcs.	18,550	19,750	4,050	19,450	2,750	27,100	...	350	1,200	3,050	325	...	...	5,850
T-Cloths	,,	7,620	6,900	2,115	10,230	3,600	36,500	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,000	...	6,840
White Shirtings	,,	450	480	330	2,412	350	8,158	...	100	250	150	350	...	...	2,180
Drills	,,	...	420	2,055	6,370	240	4,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Jeans	,,	660	140	90	2,740	570	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sheetings	,,	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	,,	100	...	...	250	50	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
Spots, White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Dyed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades, White	,,	...	96	...	100	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Dyed	,,	...	50	150	...	250	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed	,,	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	,,	...	420	440	200	...	1,470	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	750
Turkey Red Shirtings	,,	...	50	...	50	160	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Velvets	,,	...	72	302	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Velveteens	,,	44	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	...	579	1,600	1,410	...	652	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,200
Muslins	Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	500	1,000	...	...	100
Dimities	,,	...	60	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	,,	...	54	618	282	30	108	...	36	684	...	...	...	...	156
Medium and Broad Cloths	,,	...	28	270	568	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	108
Camlets	,,	20	120	520	520	80	...	...	40	10	10	90	...	...	80
Long Ells	,,	...	120	1,380	1,380	40	...	...	20	...	...	100	...	...	120
Lastings	,,	20	40	120	130	70	350	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	60
Crape Lastings	,,	...	30	20	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Figured	,,	...	...	60	1,140	350	410	...	...	100	...	390	...	...	250
,, Crape	,,	...	50	...	200	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	Pcls.	315	1,651	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	84	168	...	...	...
Pig Lead	,,	...	47	740	...	...	125	...	1,387	...	—	...	...	...	...

GOODS.		DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS.	
		For Week.	For Year from 1st Jany. 1875.	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jany. 1875.	Estimated at date *	Against 2/7/74.
Grey Shirtings	Pcs.	102,425	2,096,900	55,350	2,072,442	1,198,500	1,358,000
T-Cloths	,,	76,405	1,365,205	29,120	1,079,563	319,900	484,500
White Shirtings	,,	15,210	352,966	7,206	428,820	151,700	99,700
Drills	,,	14,004	304,461	3,780	187,293	126,800	342,400
Jeans	,,	5,640	139,452	8,710	231,850	121,000	61,000
Sheetings	,,	650	42,685	1,540	50,695	9,700	16,200
Dyed Shirtings	,,	650	20,502	2,000	45,691	28,000	......
Spots, White	,,	......	......	......	3,919	4,200	2,900
,, Dyed	,,	......	......	......	1,550	......	......
Brocades, White	,,	646	10,350	......	7,264	......	......
,, Dyed	,,	900	24,216	500	21,837	26,700	32,200
Damasks, Dyed	,,	199	9,182	......	8,195	6,100	6,400
Chintzes	,,	3,380	89,724	3,272	58,040	56,800	110,500
Turkey Red Shirtings	,,	900	46,671	3,330	62,032	41,700	8,800
Velvets	,,	698	20,382	702	25,430	12,700	17,500
Velveteens	,,	116	6,105	787	9,161	4,300	8,900
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	6,441	104,000	1,530	60,935	29,700	76,000
Muslins	Pcs.	1,690	26,686	105	21,948	6,400	17,700
Dimities	,,	160	10,380	500	3,430	8,800	9,600
Spanish Stripes	,,	1,968	24,394	876	24,834	11,200	27,400
Medium and Broad Cloths	,,	990	10,862	530	13,091	12,700	22,300
Camlets	,,	1,490	43,391	2,510	39,373	18,100	14,800
Long Ells	,,	3,160	40,060	2,673	44,713	13,700	11,800
Lastings	,,	810	20,082	900	18,274	10,600	7,100
Crape Lastings	,,	140	6,590	300	4,019	6,600	4,700
Lustres, Plain	,,	......	8,770	600	14,149	9,400	10,700
,, Figured	,,	2,700	79,240	479	35,430	84,700	118,500
,, Crape	,,	285	11,025	......	10,139	21,200	18,300
Pig Lead	Pcls.	2,299	57,125	2,522	37,381	......	......
Iron—Nail Rod	,,	2,260	66,227	1,176	108,172	......	......

* **Exclusive of import cargoes ex** *Deerhound, Glaucus, Ava, Scindia, Lord of the Isles, Venetia, Ajax, Atalanta, Norden, James Shepherd*, **several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.**

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

July 3, 1875.

Arrivals.—(Not reported above.)—July 1st, British ship *Lothair;* 2nd, British barque *Jerusalem*, both from Sydney.

Departures.—(Not reported above.)—June 26th, British steamer *Glaucus;* British steamer *Tartar*, both for London.

The French mail steamer *Ava* takes about 3,500 bales of Silk.

Exchange.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 9¾d. *a* 5s. 9⅞d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 9¼d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 9d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9⅜d. *a* 5s. 9½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.30. Private, Frs. 7.35 *a* 7.37½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 310 *a* 311½. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 310 *a* 311½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private 15 days' sight, 28. Gold Bars, Tls. 172.50. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 72.65 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 79.60 per 100. Copper cash, —— per tael.

Shares.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report, at noon, 3rd July :—

Banks.—A limited business has been done during the week at 25 % *dis.* for 31st July and 30th Sept., and at 26 % *dis.* and exch. 72 for cash—the market closing with sellers at the cash rate.

S. S. N. Co.—Sales have been made, to a small extent, at Tls. 73 *cum div.*, and latterly, at Tls. 69 and Tls. 67 *ex div.* A dividend of Tls. 3 for the half year is payable on 6th instant.

Fire Insurance.—Business has been confined to small sales of *Hongkongs* at $490 cash, and of *Victorias* at $160 for 15th instant.

Marine Insurance.—A few *Yangtszes* have changed hands at Tls. 565, and are still wanted. *China & Japans* have been sold at Tls. 93, at which there are sellers.

Imperial Loan Bonds have been placed, and are still wanted, at £100 ex interest.

The Weather has at last cleared. The rain ceased on Tuesday, and we have since had the usual bright hot summer weather, with steady monsoon breeze. The thermometer has ranged between 68 min. and 94 max.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Divid. Last Year.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'hai Banking Corpn	$ 125	....	26 % dis. ex 72 cash.
Steamer Cos.	Tls.		
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co...	100	7 %	Tls. 67 ex div.
Union Steam Navigation Company.	50	....	21 nominal
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 85	10 %	Tls. 65
China Merchants S. N. Co........	500	10 %	nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co	Tl. 500	T.20p.sh	220
Pootung Dock Co..	,, 100	10 %	85
Gas			
Shanghai Gas Co..	100	11 %	Tls. 137
French Gas Co. ..	50	11 %	72
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	$1,000	$150p.sh	875 noml.
N.-China I. Co. 72/4	Tl. 300	....	70
N.-China I. Co. 75/7	600	first year	725
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500	....	$ 500
Yangtsze Insurance Association	Tl.500	15 %	Tls. 565
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co...	100	....	Tls. 93
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited) ..	$ 200	12 %	$ 192 nominal
H'kong Fire Ins Co. (Limited) ..	200	$ 51.75 p. sh.	490
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	100	12 % & Bonus 4½	160 15 July
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 %	140 nominal
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Compy..	Tl.850	12 %	600
S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	5 %	90 Cash
S'hai Tug Boat Asso	100	....	nominal
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 %	102
Do. ,, 1873.	100	8 %	105
Chinese Imperial Loan	£95 *a* 5/7	first year	£100 ex int.
Theatre Debentures	25	8 %	Tls. 20 noml.
Exchange			
Bank Sight Rate on Hongkong..			72½

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

DEATH.

On 23rd June, suddenly, at his residence in Queen's Road, of pulmonary apoplexy, William Drought Harrison, of the firm of Butterfield & Swire, aged 32.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per P.M. str. *Golden Age*, for Hiogo—Mr. J. M. Kennedy. For Yokohama —(2) Misses Wilson, Miss Payson, Mrs. Robert Hart, Mrs. G. B. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and three children, Gen. Raasloff, Lieut. Schulz, Lieut. Smith, Dr. H. H. Winn, Messrs. J. McGuine and J. Wren. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Capt. Ira Crowel, Messrs. W. E. Stephenson, P. Robertson and W. A. Small.

Arrived.—Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow —(2) Misses Woodstock, Miss Payson, Capt. Bisbee, Messrs. Hart, Hunter, Church and Kilner; 23 Chinese. Per M. B. str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Chevalier de Schaffer and lady, Mrs. Burton and child and servt., Messrs. Reis Lorcastro, Steinmetz, Midrelsen, W. H. Scott Gill and servt., F. Peterson, J. Johnson, W. K. Kahler, Dr. L. S. Little and Captain F. Taylor. Steerage—3 Foreigners; 2 Japanese; 11 Chinese. Per P. M. str. *Golden Age*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Lowder and child; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gough and three daughters; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sites and child; Mr. and Mrs. Lemaire; Messrs. C. E. Endicott, A. Myburgh, W. Kidner J. Levison, Dunares, Prolisko, Gukorski, F. E. Reilly, and five in the steerage. Per str. *Plymouth Rock*, from Hankow—Rev. Mr. Boone. Per str. *Atalanta*, from Hamburgh—Mr. Hansen. From Hongkong—Miss Gray, and Mr. Petersen. From Singapore—One European. Per str. *Shantung*, from Tientsin—The Hon. Mr. Edwards. Per str. *Fusiyama*—Mr. and Mrs. Rodainoff, Mrs. and Miss Stoopack, Mr. W. Nemschinoff. Per P. M. str. *Nedava*, from America—J. W. Jordan, U.S.N., wife and two children; A. E. Fowler, U.S.N.; Mr. S. S. Gilbert. From Yokohama—Three Chinese in steerage. From Hiogo—Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, W. McGregor; six in the steerage. From Nagasaki—Captain Tucker, Mr. Moller, and two in the steerage.

Leaving.—Per French mail steamer *Ava*, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Viguier, Mr. and Mrs. Rodainoff, Mrs. and Miss Stoopack, Mrs. M. Roland, Messrs. W. H. Tyler, Huber, Drysdale, Pearey, Nemschinoff and Larsen. For Hongkong—Mr. Cazeneure.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company.

THE Agency of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. is this day transferred to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.,
Agents.
tf 44 Shanghai, 1st July, 1875.

JUST OUT.
A
TRANSLATION
OF THE
PEKING GAZETTE
FOR
1874.

THE work is immensely improved this year, by a very full and complete Index.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the *China Review*, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. Mayers, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an interesting and appropriate introduction.

Price, $2.00 per Copy.

To be had at the *N.-C. Herald* Office, at Messrs. Kelly & Co., Hall & Holtz, and Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong; Messrs. Trubner & Co., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

29th March, 1875.
7, Hankow Road. tf 2828

The London Assurance Corporation.

Established A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to issue policies covering *Fire and Marine risks* at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 11 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Provisional Policies under the New Scale of greatly Reduced Rates. The Tables may be had upon application.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies granted at current rates, less 20 per cent. discount, to the extent of Tls. 25,000 on any one risk.

Z 2313 GEO. BARNET & Co., *Agents.*
n o-a-m 31ja-76 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

RIZE MEDAL,

LONDON 1862.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

PRIZE MEDAL,

PARIS 1867.

Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne
Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Ethereal Essence of Lavender
Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose.

Atkinsons' Frangipanne and other Perfumes
Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powders.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

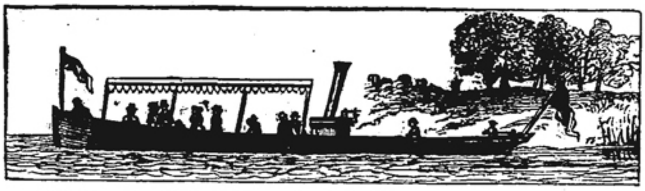
Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

25jy-75 4



YARROW & CO.

(late YARROW & HEDLEY.)

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £192 to £270
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £260 to £350
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £324 to £430
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £476 to £610
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £860 to £1040
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

25jy-75 5

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

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DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Agents for Shanghai—WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
" Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & Co.

3oc-76

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 25	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	June 24	General	Russell and Co
... 25	H. C. Oersted	Dan str	337	Petersen				G. N. T. Co
... 25	Hirado	Am str	1084	Friend	Hankow & Ports	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Shanghai	Br str	1174	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Lunalilo	Hw bq	472	Marston	Keelung	... 21	Coals	Nils Moller
... 25	Hanyang	Br str	261	McLeod	Hankow and Ports	... —	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Golden Age	Am str	1158	Coy	Japan	... 19	do	P. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	... 24	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Tokio Maru	Jap str	1146	Dunn	Japan	... —	do	M. B. S. S. Co
... 26	Ping On	Br str	477	Askins	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Russell andCo
... 26	Kwa Hsing	Chi str						
... 27	Taku	Br str	608	Paynter	Foochow	... 25	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Foochow	Br str	533	Thomas	Swatow	... 24	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	... 26	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Tientsin	... 25	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	... 28	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Tientsin	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow and Ports	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Aden	Chi str	524	Johnston	Chefoo, &c.	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Atalanta	Ger str	783	Petersen	Hamburg, &c.	April 29	do	Siemsseu and Co
... 30	Lady Belmore	Br bq	253	Lee	Hakodadi	June —	do	Master
... 30	H. C. Oersted	Dan str	337	Petersen	Cruise			G. N. T. Co
July 1	Kiangse	Am str	764	Pratt	Ningpo	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	... 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Howsang	Chi str	795	Hutchison	Chefoo, &c	... 26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Tung Che	Chi g.-b.						
... 1	Tunsin	Br str	610	Bergman	Hankow & Ports	... —	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Lothair	Br sh	794	Orchard	Sydney	May 22	Coals	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 1	Norden	Dan str	778	Jansen	Hongkong, &c.	June —	General	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
June 25	Swatow	Br str	530	Perks	Swatow	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Fychow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	do.	Russell and Co
... 26	Appin	Br str	394	Hooper	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Chihli	Am str	763	Patterson	T'tsin via Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Fuyew	Chi str	920	Croad	Hongkong, &c.	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Glaucus	Br str	1647	Jackson	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Hochung	Chi str	849	Petersen	Chefoo, &c.	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Rajanattianuhar	Br str	933	Hopkins	Hongkong	do	J. Sharp
... 26	Tartar	Br str	1467	Johnson	London	do	Gilman and Co
... 26	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Kanagawa Maru	Jap str	749	Allen Moore	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	M. B. S. S. Co
... 27	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
... 27	Olympia	Ger str	799	Paulsen	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
... 27	Ningpo	Br str	761	Rayner	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 27	Nizam	Br str	1727	Barlow	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 27	Hirado	Am str	1084	Friend	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 27	Tung Che	Chi g.-b.					
... 28	Parana	Fr sch	260	Laine	Chefoo	do	J. S. Baron
... 28	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 29	Hanyang	Br str	261	McLeod	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Taku	Br str	608	Paynter	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	T'tsin via Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Golden Age	Am str	1158	Coy	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	P. M. S. S. Co
... 30	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	James S. Stone	Am bq	710	Hallett	Nagasaki	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 30	Kwa Hsing	Chi str					
July 1	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
1	Ashuelot	U. S. Cor	1060	Mathews			
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co

Edited by R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Daily News" Office, Shanghai.*

SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING MAY 28, 1875.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles, and Continent.	To America.	To Hong-kong, Coast Ports, &c.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total since 28th May	1,728	2,111	..	..	3,839	..	3,839
Subsequent Shipments	2,765	3,212	156	..	6,133	..	6,133
Total....	4,493	5,323	156	..	9,972	..	9,972

COTTON.

	Cleared	Hongkong.			Coast & Riverine Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
		Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs
Total since 28th May......	....	900.00	..	..	13,739.48	..	..	..	..	..	14,639.48
Subsequent Shipments	....	2,638.00	..	..	5,749.46	..	..	62.00	..	..	8,449.46
Total....	....	3,538.00	..	..	19,488.94	..	..	62.00	..	..	23,088.94

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 28TH JUNE, 1875.

Imported.	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	668½	668.50	180	216.00	61	73.20	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..........	668½	668.50	180	216.00	61	73.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore..	29	29.00	116	139.20	37	44.40	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Swatow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
Re-Exported.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa..............................	170	170.00	43½	43.50	25	25.00	47	47.00	47½	47.50	71	71.00	73	73.00	..	..	..	..	477	477.00
Patna..............................	32	38.40	..	..	5	6.00	2	2.40	1	1.20	2	2.40	7	8.40	2	2.40	..	..	51	61.20
Benares	13	15.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00
Malwa Re-exported from shore.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total......	215	224.00	43½	43.50	30	31.00	49	49.40	48½	48.70	74	74.40	80	81.40	2	2.40	..	..	542	554.80

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS,—SEASON 1875-6.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessel's Name.		Date	Cleared at	Black.	Green.	Total.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Deucalion	s.s.	May18	Shanghai	7,708.95	......	7,708.95
Glenartney ...	,,	... 19	Hankow	16,919.65	......	16,919.65
Bengal	,,	... 20	,,	15,355.03	......	15,355.03
Anadyr	,,	... 22	Shanghai	691.04	......	691.04
Lotus	,,	... 26	Kiukiang	2,771.10	......	2,771.10
,, ...	,,	... 26	Hankow	15,728.53	......	15,728.53
Glencarn	,,	... 23	,,	16,877.25	......	16,877.25
Fleurs Castle .	,,	... 24	,,	19,839.16	......	19,839.16
Glenfalloch......	,,	... 29	,,	17,948.88	......	17,948.88
Strasburg	,,	... 28	,,	20,190.76	......	20,190.76
Hindostan	,,	... 29	Shanghai	2,658.09	......	2,658.09
Antenor	,,	... 31	,,	12,703.78	......	12,703.78
Russia............	,,	... —	,,	16,109.27	......	16,109.27
Hankow	,,	... —	,,	20,901.89	......	20,901.89
Gordon Castle .	,,	June 4	Hankow	17,130.42	......	17,150.42
			Carried forward ...	203,533.80	......	136,688.44

TO GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Vessel's Name.		Date	Cleared at	Black.	Green.	Total.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
			Brought forward	203,533.80	......	203,533.80
Agamemnon ...	s.s.	May31	Shanghai	17.85	......	17.85
Achilles	,,	Ju. 14	,,	14,173.44	122.68	14,296.12
,, ...	,,	... 14	,,	196.60	......	196.60
Zambesi	,,	... 12	,,	4,780.39	......	4,780.39
Venice	,,	... 13	Hankow	12,444.81	......	12,444.18
,, ...	,,	... 14	Kiukiang	2,390.21	......	2,390.21
Cutty Sark ...	,,	... 18	Shanghai	10,107.74	......	10,107.74
Tigre	,,	... 19	,,	8.88	......	8.88
Tchihatchoff ...	,,	... 26	Hankow	6,897.16	......	6,897.16
Tartar...........	,,	... 25	Shanghai	11,458.75	......	11,458.75
Nizam...........	,,	... 26	,,	3,227.90	......	3,227.90
,, ...	,,	... 26	,,	826.80	......	862.80
Glaucus	,,	... 25	,,	10,457.26	......	10,457.26
			Total......	279,521.59	122.68	279,644.27

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.

Vessel's Name.		Date	Cleared at	Black.	Green.	Totol.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Oscar Vidal ...	s.s.	Ju. 17	N'gewsk	2,672.57	......	2,672.57
regonian	,,	... 23	Nagasaki	151.01	......	151.01
,, ...	,,	... 23	Yokohama	14.75	......	14.75
			Carried forward ...	2,838.33	......	2,838.33

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA—*Continued.*

Vessel's Name.		Date	Cleared at	Black.	Green.	Total.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
			Brought forward	2,838.33	......	2,838.33
Golden Age ...	s.s.	Ju. 29	New York	169.45	......	169.41
,, ...	,,	... 29	S. F'cisco	95.36	......	95.36
,, ...	,,	... 29	Yokohama	17.96	......	17.66
			Total......	3,121.06	......	3,321.06

Table showing the actual and market value of local Stocks.

STOCK.	Market value of Stock on 15th May.	Value of Stock as per last report; paid up capital, reserve, and working balance.	Difference between the market quotation, and value of the Stock as per last report.	Value per share of assets as per last report.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	$ 3,900,000	$ 5,103,000	23.55 % dis.	1 % prem.
Shanghai Steam N. Co.	Tls. 1,642,500	Tls. 2,900,803	43.38 % ,,	Tls. 128.9.2
China Coast S. N. Co.	,, 300,000	,, 487,522	38.47 % ,,	,, 97.5.0
Shanghai Gas Co.	,, 207,000	,, 163,119	26.89 % prem.	,, 108.7.4
French Gas Co.........	,, 53,200	,, 44,967	18.38 % ,,	,, 59.1.6
China & Japan Marine Insce. Co.	,, 270,000	,, 403,663	33.11 % dis.	,, —134.5.5
Chinese Insurance Co.	$ 288,000	$ 351,000	17.95 ,,	$ 234.0.0
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.	$ 940,000	$ 1,039,000*	9.53 ,,	$ 519.50
China Fire Insce. Co...	$ 568,000	$ 704,530*	19.38 ,,	$ 176.13
Yangtsze Insce. Asstn.	Tls. 654,000	Tls. 800,000	18.24 ,,	Tls. 666.6.6
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf	,, 193,500	,, 217,872	11.19 % ,,	,, 101.3.3

* In these stocks deduction has been made of the share of the profits reserved for Contributors.

The above figures show a total depreciation in the market value, under the values as shown by the reports, of Tls. 1,697,126 and $1,467,000.

FOOCHOW TEAS.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—SEASON 1875-1876.

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	*(Customs' Returns.)* Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Oolong. lbs.	F. Pekoe. lbs.	Sct'd Orange Pekoe. lbs.	Sct'd Caper. lbs.	Mixed, & Green. lbs.	Total. lbs.	*Consignees' Returns.* lbs.
1875.	Previously Reported...	9,298,400	140,949	134,812	18,867	86,827	9,086	4,507	9,693,448	9,431,008
June 18	*Statesman*, s.s...............	1,704,280	130,254	118,280	4,960	39,909	11,030	341	2,009,054	2,000,000
,, 20	*Montgomeryshire*, s.s.... ..	1,848,509	67,728	*31,478	......	41,161	3,565	†6,457	1,998,898	2,008,526
,, 22	*City of Baltimore*, s.s. ...	1,907,271	160,685	54,188	40,285	58,903	1,707	......	2,223,039	2,231,921
,, 23	*Viking*, s.s.	2,318,259	196,961	52,276	15,498	93,390	7,385	......	2,683,769	‡
From 1st May to 24th June 1875		17,076,719	696,577	391,034	79,610	320,190	32,773	11,305	18,608,208	15,671,455
,, 1st ,, ,, 24th ,, 1874		11,720,444	270,453	238,690	50,747	275,038	40,412	......	12,595,784	......

* Including 16,008 lbs. Amoy leaf. † Kaisow Buds. ‡ Not to hand.

EXPORT TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	Port.	*(Customs' Returns.)* Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Scented Tea. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Sundry & Mixed. lbs.	Total. lbs.	*Consignees' Returns.* lbs.
1875. June 22	*Namoa*, s.s............	Melb. & Sydney.	1,033,565	....	86,125	....	....	*1,119,690	1,121,041
From 1st May to 24th June, 1875.			1,033,565		86,125	....	....	1,119,690	1,121,041
,, 1st ,, 24th ,, 1874.			958,664	....	1,924	... .	....	960,588	....

* 354,367 lbs. to Sydney.

EXPORT COASTWISE.—*(Customs' Returns.)*

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	Port.	Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Oolong. lbs.	F. Pekoe. lbs.	Scented Tea. lbs.	Mixed & Green Tea lbs.	Brick Tea & Dust. lbs.	Total. lbs.
1875.	Previously Reported...	......	727,159	......	101,478	37,170	33,839	21,410	156,354	1,077,410
June 20	*Yesso*, s.s.....................	Hongkong	33,032	1,404	2,712	......	41	......	......	37,189
From 1st May to 24th June 1875.......			760,191	1,404	104,190	37,170	33,880	21,410	156,354	1,114,959
,, 1st ,, ,, 24th ,, 1874.......			442,339	18,212	76,235	19,849	237,366	15,434	......	809,435